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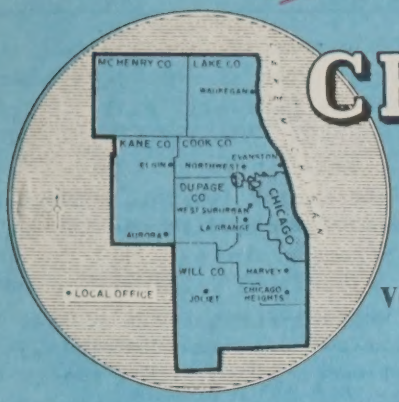

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIII NO. XII
DECEMBER 1968

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

NEW OCTOBER JOB RECORDS SET

Total civilian employment in the Chicago area during October reached a record peak for that month -- and almost surpassed the all-time high established in December 1967. Nonfactory jobs were more numerous in October than ever before and unemployment was the lowest posted in two years. Credited for the upward impetus was the continued strong rate of consumer spending, reflected by strength in housing starts, automobile production, and new orders received by durable goods manufacturers. The extensive effects of a labor-management dispute in the railroad transportation industry (see footnote, Table I) were relieved at least temporarily as a 60-day cooling-off period was ordered in early November. It was reported some 300 industries were affected.

RESPITE FROM FACTORY LOSSES

October employment, augmented by thousands of communications workers returning to work and the addition of substantial numbers in other industries, swelled by nearly 20,000 to 3,207,200, the highest level posted for the month since the present work force series was originated in 1952.

Although manufacturing gains over the 30-day interval appeared at first glance to be only nominal (200 in durable goods and 200 in nondurables), a more encouraging perspective emerges when the contrast with past years is noted. The September-October period in 1967 chalked up a 2,000 loss and there were drops during the corresponding period in the five preceding years, ranging between 200 and 11,000.

Among durable goods producers, motor vehicles and equipment and metal stampings added workers as automobile production spurted after the model change-over. While TV and radio worker rosters remained unchanged (despite the transfer of one TV manufacturing facility out of the area during the survey period), electrical machinery and equipment received good boosts from two other segments -- electronic components and accessories and household appliances. Labor-management disputes in forgings and non-ferrous metals brought primary metals down somewhat; however, it should be noted that blast furnaces and rolling mills were down only 100 for the period, following heavy cutbacks in preceding months (1,200 in August-September and 1,600 in July-August). In spite of the good showing in motor vehicles, the transportation equipment industry overall showed a shrinkage in employment, due to the appearance of labor-management disputes in other segments. Increased seasonal demand for snow blowers and related items was not enough to offset the seasonal decline in farm machinery, thereby bringing a moderate decrease in nonelectrical machinery.

SEASONAL RISE IN NONMANUFACTURING

The end of the communications work stoppage together with regular autumn upturns raised nonmanufacturing employment by 21,000 since mid-September. In addition to the return to work of almost 10,000 in the communications field, burgeoning of educational demands and the anticipation of holiday shopping throngs brought expanded employment in service and retail trade of 4,400 and 6,900 respectively. Construction, transportation and finance-insurance-real estate, not unexpectedly for this time of year, showed modest shrinkages.

NONFACTORY GAINS OVER YEAR

Continuing and consistent growth in nonmanufacturing over the past 12 months resulted in a record setting figure for October of 2,014,500, 45,000 higher than one year ago. Much of this growth in demand for the services and commodities in these fields can be attributed to expanding population and its growing affluence. Industry increases were practically across-the-board with service industries up more than 14,000, retail trade 9,300, wholesale trade 7,500, government 6,400, and con-

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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NEW OCTOBER JOB RECORDS SET (continued from page 1)

struction 5,800.

Manufacturing industries edged downward approximately 4,000 from last year, in contrast to a skid of almost 25,000 over the prior year, and a plunge of about 62,000 from October 1965 to October 1966. Durable goods, which netted a deficit of 5,700 since October 1967, showed gains in metal stampings and motor vehicles which were overshadowed by decreases among electrical and nonelectrical machinery, furniture-fixtures, and primary metals. Metal stampings indicated a substantial gain, but employment in that segment was below normal a year ago due to the effects of a labor-management dispute then in effect. Nondurable goods ended the 12-month period with a moderate gain of less than 2,000--resulting from a mixture of trends. Chemicals and printing were on the plus side, along with apparel and rubber and plastics products. On the minus side were foods and textile mill products.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRIMMED

Estimated at 71,000 as of mid-October, unemployment in the Chicago area chalked up the lowest level posted in the last two years and was 10,000 below September's figure. The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the total civilian work force, was 2.2 percent, bettered only once (in October 1966) in the 16 years the present statistical series has been in existence.

Unemployment traditionally drops in October, when the last of the summer workers have returned to school and employers bend their efforts toward filling vacancies left by their departure. The settlement of the work stoppage in communications and the subsequent return to work of the strikers had no effect on the volume of unemployment since these workers were not counted as unemployed during the strike period. With the approach of the holiday shopping rush, the need for sales people, wrappers, and other workers is usually met by temporary help drawn from the ranks of housewives and students who are not regularly part of the work force, rather than from the unemployed ranks.

LATEST
LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION
CHICAGO - GROUP B
AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries rose from $134.10 to $139.46 between mid-August and mid-September, a gain of $5.36. This rise in earnings took place along a broad front with increases of $4.00 to $16.00 in eleven of the nineteen industries studied. Upon completion of the automobile model change-over, average weekly earnings jumped 23.5 percent from $115.47 to $142.56 in the motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment industries due in large measure to increased scheduling of overtime. This being a period of great seasonal activity in the canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables and seafoods, average weekly earnings soared 47.7 percent from $124.72 to $184.23. This upward trend was followed in selected nonmanufacturing fields where three out of the six industries studied showed higher earnings of $5.00 to $7.00. The 30 day period also saw rises in average hourly earnings in most manufacturing fields, largely reflecting the upward trend of wage settlements.

LOWER EMPLOYMENT LEVELS SEEN FOR POST-HOLIDAY PERIOD

Following the holidays, nonmanufacturing will be shifting downward employment-wise in the cold months toward February, which represents the traditional yearly low point for many of the activities in this group. An aggregate decline approaching 40,000 is expected by mid-February, according to reports from cooperating employers. A substantial but not abnormal drop is expected in construction payrolls, and retail trade, transportation, and services will also follow customary downtrends for the post-holiday period, as will Federal payrolls as extra post office help is released.

Employment in manufacturing industries should expand by about 11,000 by February, with most of the impetus furnished by durable goods activities. Primary metal industries are looking forward to gradual increases in workers with the strengthening of market demand. Both electrical machinery (mainly communication equipment) and nonelectrical (material handling and metal working machinery) expect to pick up moderately. Furniture and fixtures will be starting to prepare for the production of spring and summer lines. Professional and scientific equipment producers also expect fair gains and auto makers and suppliers small ones.

Manufacturers of nondurable goods (except the printers and publishers, and textile producers) also anticipate February gains, with chemicals leading the way. Increases in personnel should also appear in rubber and plastics endeavors, paper, food, and leather products.

PLAN FOR REDUCING SEASONAL FLUCTUATION IN CONSTRUCTION

To free both management and labor from wasteful inefficiencies and to lessen seasonal scrambling for men and materials, a recently proposed plan aims toward a basic construction reform. The focus of the effort would be directed against the strongly entrenched tradition of concentrating building in the warm months. From a peak (U.S.) of about 3,500,000 men in summer, construction job rosters regularly drop by almost 800,000 men in winter. The Federal officials advocating the plan claim the difficulties of doing construction work in winter are less serious than usually thought - what with additives that permit pouring of cement in freezing weather, more powerful bulldozers that can bite into frozen soil, and cheap clear plastic sheeting that can protect workers on the job site.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	October 1968 1/	September 1968	August 1968	October 1967	Change to October 1968 from: September 1968	Change to October 1968 from: October 1967
1. Civilian work force	3,280.9	3,282.5	3,304.3	3,261.5	- 1.6	+ 19.4
2. Unemployment	71.0	81.0	89.0	77.0	- 10.0	- 6.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,207.2	3,187.3	3,200.9	3,175.0	+ 19.9	+ 32.2
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	2,980.1	2,958.7	2,967.2	2,938.8	+ 21.4	+ 41.3
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	965.6	965.2	966.8	969.6	+ 0.4	- 4.0
(a) Durable goods	618.3	618.1	619.3	624.0	+ 0.2	- 5.7
Furniture & fixtures 25	23.8	24.2	24.5	25.3	- 0.4	- 1.5
Primary metal industries 33	69.6	69.9	71.1	70.7	- 0.3	- 1.1
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	34.3	34.4	35.6	34.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated metal products 34	111.2	110.9	110.9	108.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Fab. structural metal products 344	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.8	- 0.4	- 1.1
Metal stampings 346	27.1	26.4	25.4	22.8	+ 0.7	+ 4.3
Non-electrical machinery 35	126.3	126.7	126.0	128.3	- 0.4	- 2.0
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	28.1	28.1	27.1	29.5	0	- 1.4
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	162.2	161.5	162.8	168.0	+ 0.7	- 5.8
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	32.1	32.1	32.5	34.7	0	- 2.6
Communication equipment 366	48.6	48.7	49.3	50.4	- 0.1	- 1.8
Transportation equipment 37	32.6	33.0	31.7	30.4	- 0.4	+ 2.2
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	16.2	15.9	14.4	12.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Professional & scientific equipment 38	32.8	32.6	32.5	31.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	32.0	31.8	32.1	32.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5
All other durable goods 19,24,32	27.8	27.5	27.7	28.9	+ 0.3	- 1.1
(b) Nondurable goods	347.3	347.1	347.5	345.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Food & kindred products 20	88.4	88.6	87.3	88.9	- 0.2	- 0.5
Apparel & other finished products 23	27.0	26.8	26.6	26.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Paper & allied products 26	33.5	33.5	33.7	33.3	0	+ 0.2
Printing & publishing 27	95.4	95.4	95.4	94.9	0	+ 0.5
Commercial printing 275	40.0	40.5	40.1	40.4	- 0.5	- 0.4
Chemicals & allied products 28	54.6	55.0	55.6	53.0	- 0.4	+ 1.6
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	30.8	30.1	30.8	30.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,014.5	1,993.5	2,000.4	1,969.2	+ 21.0	+ 45.3
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	- 0.1	0
Contract construction 15-17	122.5	123.9	126.1	116.7	- 1.4	+ 5.8
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	148.9	149.4	149.7	150.7	- 0.5	- 1.8
Railroads 400	43.5	44.1	45.4	47.3	- 0.6	- 3.8
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	58.7	58.9	58.1	58.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication & public utilities 48-49	60.6	50.9	52.7	60.2	+ 9.7	+ 0.4
Wholesale trade 50	225.5	225.3	225.9	218.0	+ 0.2	+ 7.5
Retail trade 52-59	445.5	438.6	433.4	436.2	+ 6.9	+ 9.3
Department stores 531	76.5	73.1	71.8	75.1	+ 3.4	+ 1.4
Mail order houses 532	34.2	31.9	30.7	35.5	+ 2.3	- 1.3
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	172.3	173.3	175.3	168.9	- 1.0	+ 3.4
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	495.3	490.9	494.0	481.0	+ 4.4	+ 14.3
Hospitals 806	75.4	75.9	76.0	72.4	- 0.5	+ 3.0
Educational services 82	72.8	66.8	63.5	68.0	+ 6.0	+ 4.8
Government 91-94	338.1	335.3	337.3	331.7	+ 2.8	+ 6.4
Federal government 91	76.6	76.4	78.3	77.7	+ 0.2	- 1.1
State & local government 92-93	261.5	258.9	259.0	254.0	+ 2.6	+ 7.5
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	215.3	218.5	222.6	225.2	- 3.2	- 9.9
C. Agricultural employment	11.8	10.1	11.1	11.0	+ 1.7	+ 0.8
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	2.7 a/	14.2	14.4	9.5	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Primary metals (700), Transportation equipment (1,100), Railroad transportation (400).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

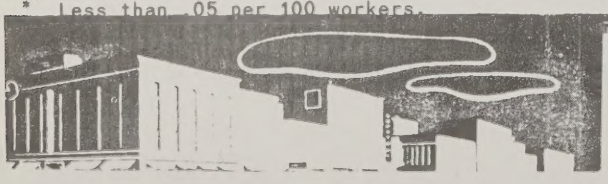
INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968	Sept. 1967	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968	Sept. 1967	Sept. 1968	Aug. 1968	Sept. 1967
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$139.46	$134.10a/	$129.99	41.7	40.8	41.4	$3.34	$3.28	$3.14
Lumber & Wood Prods.	107.68	102.13	95.46	40.4	38.7	39.7	2.66	2.64	2.40
Furniture & Fixtures	135.30	130.23	125.81	42.7	42.1	41.8	3.17	3.09	3.01
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	138.87	131.99	125.40	43.5	42.3a/	42.0	3.19	3.12a/	2.99
Primary Metal Indus.	148.48	145.79	141.68	40.8	40.7	41.1	3.64	3.58	3.44
Fabricated Metal Prods.	152.84	146.24a/	140.55	43.5	42.2a/	43.1	3.51	3.46a/	3.26
Non-Electrical Machinery	153.34	146.41a/	142.42	42.6	41.4a/	42.6	3.60	3.53	3.34
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	121.18	115.93a/	117.18	40.3	39.5	40.6	3.01	2.94	2.89
Transportation Equip.	151.73	135.49	139.88	42.3	38.6	41.5	3.59	3.51	3.37
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	130.85	131.72	121.16	41.5	42.0	40.4	3.15	3.13	3.00
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	111.90	112.17	103.87	40.9	41.7	40.1	2.74	2.69	2.58
Food & Kindred Prods.	145.79	135.49a/	133.94	43.2	41.0	42.9	3.38	3.30a/	3.12
Textile Mill Prods.	105.58	102.58	97.47	43.5	42.6	41.5	2.43	2.41	2.35
Apparel Prods.	96.87	92.27a/	80.26	39.2	38.3a/	36.3	2.47	2.41a/	2.21
Paper & Allied Prods.	125.63	126.11	118.25	43.1	43.5	42.8	2.92	2.90	2.76
Printing & Publishing	157.32	154.39	145.10	39.4	38.9	39.1	3.99	3.97	3.71
Chemical & Allied Prods.	148.84	145.70a/	140.32	41.9	41.5a/	41.9	3.55	3.51	3.35
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	167.30	161.14	157.14	46.0	44.7	45.0	3.64	3.60	3.49
Rubber Prods.	126.36	122.38	118.89	42.8	41.4	40.8	2.95	2.95	2.91
Leather & Leather Prods.	119.24	118.14	115.46	40.5	41.0	41.6	2.94	2.88	2.78
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	225.78	225.41a/	210.52	41.0	41.5	40.8	5.51	5.44	5.16
Communication & Pub. Util.	141.29	134.06	142.77	38.5	38.0	40.6	3.67	3.52	3.52
Wholesale Trade	144.25	145.45a/	140.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	88.34	91.02a/	83.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	79.06	74.69	74.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	83.70	77.53	76.28	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA
September 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	965.2	5.8	5.1	6.6	4.6	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.7	7.3	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.2	7.9	7.2	8.7	6.4	0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.4	7.7	7.2	11.3	9.4	*
Primary Metal Indus.	33	69.9	4.0	3.2	5.8	3.5	1.0
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	110.9	5.4	3.8	6.4	4.5	0.4
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	126.7	4.4	4.0	4.9	3.1	0.2
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	161.5	6.9	5.9	7.4	5.3	0.3
Transportation Equip.	37	33.0	6.3	5.5	7.7	4.1	1.8
Professional & Scientific Inst.	38	32.6	4.2	3.8	5.0	3.5	0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.8	6.8	6.2	9.6	5.4	1.8
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	88.6	5.3	4.6	6.0	4.1	0.7
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.3	3.0	2.1	5.7	2.7	3.1
Apparel Prods.	23	26.8	6.6	6.0	6.1	4.6	0.6
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.5	9.3	8.9	9.3	7.3	0.2
Printing & Publishing	27	95.4	5.0	4.1	4.2	3.4	0.3
Chemical & Allied Prods.	28	55.0	5.5	4.7	6.9	5.2	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.7	6.4	6.0	8.5	6.5	*
Rubber Prods.	30	30.1	8.6	8.1	9.4	7.5	0.1
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.4	4.4	3.8	6.0	4.3	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,945.4	6.0	5.0	5.1	3.8	0.7
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.9	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	15-17	123.9	5.3	4.4	6.7	1.5	4.8
Transportation 3/	41-47	105.4	4.2	3.0	3.6	1.8	0.3
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	50.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	*
Wholesale Trade	50	225.3	4.6	4.1	4.9	3.6	0.6
Retail Trade	52-59	438.6	9.0	7.6	6.9	5.7	0.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	173.3	4.4	4.1	4.8	3.9	0.4
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	486.8	8.0	6.4	5.9	4.1	0.9
Government	91-94	335.3	2.1	1.9	3.2	2.4	0.3

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total.
3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.
4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.



The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

We here at THE OPPORTUNITY LINE want to take instead of give during this holiday season.

We want to take the time...

...to extend to you our hope that it finds you in the best of health, and brings to a close a most successful year in business.

...to thank you for your contribution to THE OPPORTUNITY LINE by providing job opportunities to all those who seek a better living in a better America.

...to invite your continued participation in THE OPPORTUNITY LINE in 1969, as we extend our efforts to solve your personnel problems.

...to hope the coming year will bring you the benefits of peace and plenitude.

The staff of THE OPPORTUNITY LINE hopes the holiday season will be a bright one for you.

With all good wishes,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

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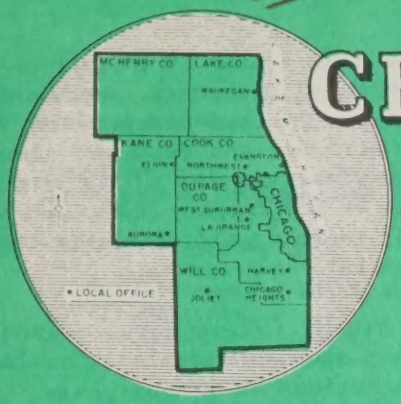
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIII NO. XI
NOVEMBER 1968

STATE OF ILLINOIS
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MAJOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT BRIGHTENS SEPTEMBER PICTURE

The ending of the labor-management dispute in the communications industry on September 23 highlighted labor market developments in the Chicago area during September. The settlement resulted in 12,000 workers returning to their jobs. During the August 15-September 15 period, the exodus of students from the work force to return to classrooms was the principal factor in a drop of nearly 9,000 in wage and salary employment and a reduction of 9,000 in the number of unemployed. The lowering employment was mainly felt in nonmanufacturing, particularly in the service fields. In addition to the 9,000 loss in employment, about 4,000 fewer were at work among the self-employed and domestics. The outlook for the coming holiday shopping season reflects the continuing confidence of area employers in the overall business and economic picture.

RETURN TO CLASSROOM CUTS NONFACTORY JOBS

Chicago area nonfarm wage and salary employment fell to 2,958,500 in September as students, teachers, and other summer workers left their temporary situations to return to classrooms and other activities. The impact of concentrated government and private summer employment programs in the six-county area in the last two years has been reflected not only in higher June, July, and August employment peaks in 1967 and 1968, but also in a reversal of the traditional seasonal pattern between August and September levels. For many years prior to 1967, September employment was invariably higher than August; however, the widespread swelling of job rosters to take advantage of the temporary availability of students raised summer employment to the point of reversing the older pattern--even though September hirings have continued to rise.

The back to school movement took its largest toll among the nonmanufacturing industries where summer workers were found in greatest abundance. A drop of 7,000 in nonfactory employment from mid-August to mid-September lowered the total to 1,993,600 as of the latter date. Dominating the list of industries showing a downward movement was the service industry which lost 3,700 workers to end the period at 490,300. Finance-insurance-real estate diminished by 2,000 workers as summer came to a close, with the downtrend being paced by the banking industry. Contract construction lost 2,000 workers in September. Retail trade employers (department stores, mail order houses, etc.) added 4,500 workers which represented an initial step in hiring plans between now and November. Communications and public utilities dipped by 700 during the 30 days ending September 15; however, shortly after the end of the reporting period the large management-labor dispute was settled with more than 12,000 returning to work.

Losses among manufacturing firms were more moderate, (1,900) leaving a net employment total of 964,900 as of mid-September. The down column predominated in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors. In the former, 1,100 employees were dropped with the largest cuts occurring among producers of radio and television sets and communication equipment, based on lower production schedules. Inventory adjustments caused a cutback in employment figures in primary metals where work rolls were off by 1,100, nearly all in the blast furnace-rolling mill segment of the industry. Conspicuous on the plus side was the motor vehicle and equipment line which hired 1,500 additional workers to begin production on new models. In the fabricated metals industry, the metal stampings segment hired 1,100 workers to handle orders from the automotive and other industries. A September total of 346,700 workers in nondurable goods industries reflected a decline of 800 since August. Foods (confectionery items and canning) and apparel perked up a bit over

(continued on page 2)

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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

MAJOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT BRIGHTENS SEPTEMBER PICTURE *(cont'd. from pg. 1)*

the 30-day interval but the rises were outweighed by declines in chemicals, rubber and paper products.

NONMANUFACTURING UP OVER YEAR

The employment picture was up by 31,000 nonfarm wage and salary workers over the 12-month period ending in September. Large upturns were most noticeable in the nonmanufacturing division where over 36,000 were added to pay rosters. The service industries added a total of 13,500 workers with largest strides being made in education, hospitals and allied medical facilities as well as various business services. Many wholesale trade lines reported growth over the year, raising that industry by 8,000. During the 12 months retail trade employment improved by almost 9,000. Growth in grocery store and restaurant jobs overshadowed smaller but significant gains in department stores.

Manufacturing employment fell by more than 5,000, with the losses affecting durable goods in the main. Metalworking and other types of nonelectrical machinery as well as certain types of electrical machinery, including radio and television receivers, showed definite signs of being below last year's marks.

JOBLESS RATE DOWN

The number of unemployed in the Chicago area as of mid-September was estimated at 80,000, a decline of 9,000 from one month earlier. The decrease in joblessness was almost wholly attributable to student withdrawals from the labor force to return to school. It should be noted that the drop in employment, which also took place in this period, also reflected students returning to their studies. The decline reduced the ratio of unemployed to total civilian work force to 2.4 percent --the lowest point for the year. By way of comparison, the September unemployment rate for the entire state was estimated at 2.7 percent and the national rate at 3.3 percent.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

HOURS, EARNINGS STABLE

Average weekly hours worked in manufacturing industries in the Chicago area held unchanged between July and August with only a slight upward hike in weekly earnings, from $133.46 to $133.96. The overall stability resulted from a combination of diverse influences. The upward momentum of price inflation, tighter labor demand, more housing starts, increased personal income and expanding retail sales was more or less nullified by the annual auto model change-over, the liquidation of steel stockpiles, the less rapid growth of bank deposits and credit, and the as-yet mild effects of the income-tax surcharge and the reduction in budgeted Federal spending.

Noteworthy, however, is the fact that only two out of all industries enumerated in Table 2 showed decreases in average weekly earnings between August 1967 and August 1968. These were the auto makers (transportation equipment), because of this year's later model changeover, and the strike-bound communications industry.

UPTURN ANTICIPATED AS HOLIDAYS APPROACH

According to information from Chicago area employers, nonfarm wage and salaried payrolls should rise in normal seasonal installments between September and November, with an aggregate expansion of around 38,000 expected. Leading the way, as usual for this interval, will be nonmanufacturing industries. Except for a few soft spots, manufacturers of both durables and nondurables will be adding moderate numbers to their payrolls. The exceptions include the radio and TV segments of electrical machinery, where sales projections have been below expectations, and food and stone-clay-glass, because of the completion of the canning season and the fall tapering off of construction material requirements.

Except for nondurable goods, which show an optimistic outlook not matched in recent years, the period from November to January will bring about a swing-back of the employment pendulum. The soft-goods hopefuls look for good gains in chemicals by early 1969; paper products and rubber-miscellaneous plastics each expect more job openings, and printing-publishing will be higher. Foods and textiles, however, will probably be at lower levels over the four month span. The September-November anticipation of 5,500 additional jobs in durable goods is expected to be followed by a moderate decline. Nonelectrical machinery and primary metals have an optimistic outlook; however, electrical machinery will be held down by radio and TV production cutbacks, and miscellaneous manufacturing will slide downward following the end of seasonal production of toys, sporting goods, and jewelry items for the holiday trade. By January, retail trade, construction, transportation and services will be well on the way downward toward their seasonal low points and nonmanufacturing employment should recede substantially below the pre-holiday level.

The number of persons seeking work will, in all probability, rise slightly by mid-November and markedly by mid-January, as the progress of winter curtails construction and other outdoor activities. Substantial pre-holiday employment gains in retail trades will not have much of a cushioning effect on the unemployment picture because workers are usually drawn from housewives and students not normally a part of the labor force, as well as moonlighters.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	September 1968 1/	August 1968	July 1968	September 1967	Change to Sept. 1968 from: August 1968	Change to Sept. 1968 from: September 1967
1. Civilian work force	3,281.1	3,304.3	3,328.2	3,256.9	- 23.2	+ 24.2
2. Unemployment	80.0	89.0	120.0	81.0	- 9.0	- 1.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.4	2.7	3.6	2.5	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,187.0	3,200.9	3,195.8	3,167.6	- 13.9	+ 19.4
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	2,958.5	2,967.2	2,959.4	2,927.5	- 8.7	+ 31.0
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	964.9	966.8	965.6	970.1	- 1.9	- 5.2
(a) Durable goods	618.2	619.3	619.9	624.0	- 1.1	- 5.8
Furniture & fixtures 25	23.8	24.5	24.1	25.3	- 0.7	- 1.5
Primary metal industries 33	70.0	71.1	73.2	70.8	- 1.1	- 0.8
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	34.7	35.6	37.2	34.5	- 0.9	+ 0.2
Fabricated metal products 34	111.7	110.9	110.7	108.3	+ 0.8	+ 3.4
Fab. structural metal products 344	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.9	- 0.1	- 0.6
Metal stampings 346	26.5	25.4	25.4	22.6	+ 1.1	+ 3.9
Non-electrical machinery 35	126.2	126.0	127.5	129.5	+ 0.2	- 3.3
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	27.8	27.1	27.8	29.8	+ 0.7	- 2.0
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	161.5	162.8	159.9	166.8	- 1.3	- 5.3
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	32.1	32.5	30.7	33.8	- 0.4	- 1.7
Communication equipment 366	48.7	49.3	49.8	50.5	- 0.6	- 1.8
Transportation equipment 37	33.1	31.7	32.8	30.3	+ 1.4	+ 2.8
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	15.9	14.4	15.8	12.6	+ 1.5	+ 3.3
Professional & scientific equipment 38	32.6	32.5	32.5	31.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	31.8	32.1	31.2	32.3	- 0.3	- 0.5
All other durable goods 19,24,32	27.5	27.7	28.0	28.9	- 0.2	- 1.4
(b) Nondurable goods	346.7	347.5	345.7	346.1	- 0.8	+ 0.6
Food & kindred products 20	87.9	87.3	88.3	89.3	+ 0.6	- 1.4
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.9	+ 0.3	0
Paper & allied products 26	33.4	33.7	33.5	33.2	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Printing & publishing 27	95.4	95.4	94.9	94.7	0	+ 0.7
Commercial printing 275	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.6	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Chemicals & allied products 28	55.0	55.6	55.2	53.3	- 0.6	+ 1.7
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	30.3	30.8	30.1	30.3	- 0.5	0
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	17.8	18.1	17.5	18.4	- 0.3	- 0.6
(2) Non-manufacturing	1,993.6	2,000.4	1,993.8	1,957.4	- 6.8	+ 36.2
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	- 0.1	0
Contract construction 15-17	124.2	126.1	123.8	118.5	- 1.9	+ 5.7
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	150.2	149.7	150.4	150.9	+ 0.5	- 0.7
Railroads 400	44.5	45.4	46.6	47.9	- 0.9	- 3.4
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	59.4	58.1	57.8	58.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.0
Communication & public utilities 48-49	52.0	52.7	52.9	60.5	- 0.7	- 8.5
Wholesale trade 50	225.4	225.9	225.8	217.4	- 0.5	+ 8.0
Retail trade 52-59	437.9	433.4	433.7	429.0	+ 4.5	+ 8.9
Department stores 531	73.4	71.8	72.6	71.8	+ 1.6	+ 1.6
Mail order houses 532	31.6	30.7	29.9	33.2	+ 0.9	- 1.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	173.3	175.3	175.1	169.4	- 2.0	+ 3.9
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	490.3	494.0	489.2	476.8	- 3.7	+ 13.5
Hospitals 806	76.2	76.0	76.3	72.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
Educational services 82	66.2	63.5	62.7	62.5	+ 2.7	+ 3.7
Government 91-94	334.4	337.3	336.9	329.0	- 2.9	+ 5.4
Federal government 91	76.2	78.3	80.0	77.3	- 2.1	- 1.1
State & local government 92-93	258.2	259.0	256.9	251.7	- 0.8	+ 6.5
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	218.4	222.6	224.0	228.8	- 4.2	- 10.4
C. Agricultural employment	10.1	11.1	12.4	11.3	- 1.0	- 1.2
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	14.1 a/	14.4	12.4	8.3	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Primary metals (1,000), Railroads (400), Communications (10,000), Wholesale trade (2,000).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO AREA

(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1968	July 1968	Aug. 1967	Aug. 1968	July 1968	Aug. 1967	Aug. 1968	July 1968	Aug. 1967
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	$133.96	$133.46a	$126.37	40.8	40.8	40.8	$3.28	$3.27	$3.10
Lumber & Wood Prods.	102.13	103.63a	89.88	38.7	39.3a	37.7	2.64	2.64a	2.38
Furniture & Fixtures	130.23	125.88a	120.37	42.1	41.0a	41.4	3.09	3.07a	2.91
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	131.99	131.75	124.29	42.0	42.0	41.9	3.14	3.14	2.97
Primary Metal Indus.	145.79	154.12	137.75	40.7	42.4	40.7	3.58	3.63	3.39
Fabricated Metal Prods.	146.31	146.09a	135.15	42.1	42.3a	42.1	3.48	3.46a	3.21
Non-Electrical Machinery	146.55	148.66a	138.05	41.5	42.0	41.8	3.53	3.54	3.31
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	116.11	112.25	113.39	39.5	38.8	39.8	2.94	2.89	2.85
Transportation Equip.	135.49	145.90	138.05	38.6	41.1	40.9	3.51	3.55	3.37
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	131.72	119.60	120.50	42.0	40.5	40.6	3.13	2.95	2.97
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	112.17	105.32	100.33	41.7	39.4	39.3	2.69	2.67	2.55
Food & Kindred Prods.	134.40	134.43a	127.54	41.0	41.9	41.8	3.28	3.21a	3.05
Textile Mill Prods.	102.58	101.34	96.61	42.6	43.7	43.3	2.41	2.32	2.23
Apparel Prods.	91.06	87.71	80.24	38.1	36.7	36.5	2.39	2.39	2.20
Paper & Allied Prods.	126.11	126.24a	118.13	43.5	43.7	42.9	2.90	2.89a	2.76
Printing & Publishing	154.39	148.33a	141.24	38.9	38.1	38.5	3.97	3.89a	3.67
Chemical & Allied Prods.	144.42	143.45a	135.67	41.2	40.8a	41.1	3.51	3.51a	3.30
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	161.14	165.91	158.22	44.7	45.9	45.6	3.60	3.61	3.47
Rubber Prods.	122.38	121.17	119.08	41.4	41.1	41.7	2.95	2.95	2.86
Leather & Leather Prods.	118.14	116.80	112.08	41.0	41.1	41.1	2.88	2.84	2.72
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	225.76	222.74a	204.91	41.5	41.2	40.2	5.44	5.41	5.09
Communication & Pub. Util.	134.06	132.65	139.88	38.0	37.7	40.5	3.52	3.52	3.46
Wholesale Trade	145.51	144.01a	139.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade [3]	91.09	90.86a	83.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	74.69	76.61a	69.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	77.53	80.16	75.15	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] - CHICAGO AREA

August 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	19-39	966.8	5.0	4.4	5.9	4.2	0.4
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.4	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.5	7.7	6.9	8.5	6.4	0.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.6	7.4	7.0	9.0	7.5	0.1
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.1	3.3	2.7	5.6	3.3	1.0
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	110.9	5.2	4.4	5.6	4.1	0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	126.0	3.0	2.6	4.4	3.2	0.2
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	162.8	6.0	5.1	6.9	4.8	0.2
Transportation Equip.	37	31.7	6.8	6.0	6.3	3.6	1.2
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	32.5	3.2	2.7	4.3	3.2	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	32.1	8.8	8.1	7.7	5.3	0.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	2.9	0.2
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.4	5.1	4.6	3.9	2.6	0.8
Apparel Prods.	23	26.6	6.0	5.3	6.5	4.7	0.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.7	7.7	7.4	9.4	6.8	0.3
Printing & Publishing	27	95.4	3.4	2.9	4.5	3.5	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	55.6	4.0	3.3	5.4	3.8	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.9	5.8	5.6	6.0	3.6	*
Rubber Prods.	30	30.8	8.0	7.6	9.4	7.1	*
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.5	6.5	5.0	6.5	4.6	*
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,950.8	3.9	3.2	4.6	3.4	0.5
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.0	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Contract Construction	15-17	126.1	6.8	3.9	7.5	4.8	2.5
Transportation [3]	41-47	104.3	3.4	2.7	2.7	1.7	0.3
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	52.7	1.9	1.5	2.7	1.8	*
Wholesale Trade	50	225.9	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	0.3
Retail Trade	52-59	433.4	6.3	5.1	5.9	3.9	1.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	175.3	3.3	2.4	4.4	3.7	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. [4]	70-89	489.8	4.4	4.1	5.9	4.5	0.7
Government	91-94	337.3	2.0	1.8	3.8	3.0	0.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries. * Less than .05 per 100 Workers. a/ Not reported.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

JOHN E. CULLERTON
Director of Labor

State of Illinois — Department of Labor
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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Telephone: HA 7-9568

SAMUEL C. BERNSTEIN
Employment Security Administrator

WALTER E. PARKER
Superintendent
Employment Service

November 22, 1968

Concerned Employer:

In an effort to provide a more meaningful service to both business and unemployed persons in the community, the Illinois State Employment Service is participating in the Labor Department's bonding service. Under this program we are able to provide bond coverage for persons who have police records and hence are not eligible for commercial bonding services. Employers who have utilized this service to increase their manpower resources, have learned that their investment has resulted in an increased number of valuable employees. The following example demonstrates this point.

In July, 1967 a large bindery firm hired a young man who had just completed a three year prison term for burglary and armed robbery. The company was reluctant to hire the ex-convict, but did so partly out of a sense of civic responsibility and because the young man was qualified except for his police record. That was over a year ago. The young man started out as a billing-clerk at sixty dollars per week, has been promoted to office manager at one hundred and forty dollars per week. According to the worker's supervisor ''Mr. X, is one of our company's most reliable employees. I can tell you I was initially against hiring him.''

The point remains that employers who have involved themselves in hiring persons with police records are learning lessons about people which will have a beneficial impact on their personnel management policies and practices. These employers have a better work force and hence a better competitive position in the market place. The employer who applies his ingenuity and perserverance to the problems of human resource development, will not only enhance his materialistic achievement, but at the same time, bring more of our citizens into the mainstream of American society.

If we can be of any assistance to you in utilizing this service or if you have any questions, please contact our Bonding Coordinator, Mr. John C. Thompson at this office.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

Frank Igolka, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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HIRE THROUGH YOUR ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIII NO. X
OCTOBER 1968

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT AT NEW AUGUST HIGH

Employment in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area edged upward to almost 3.2 million as of August 15, the highest August figure recorded since the current employment series was begun in 1952, and exceeded only by the all-time monthly high of 3,214,300 reported in December 1967. Although the rises in manufacturing (to 967,600) and nonmanufacturing (to 1,998,000) work rolls were not spectacular, they were enough to continue upward impetus even though agricultural and ''all other'' nonfarm employment edged downward. After peaking in July at 120,000, unemployment fell sharply to 88,000 as youngsters began to leave the labor market in preparation for the return to school. Similar changes in the status of housewives helped to bring the area unemployment rate down to 2.7 percent from the 3.6 percent chalked up last month. The employment outlook for late fall and early winter is generally optimistic and buoyed to a considerable extent by the continuation of strong consumer demand and by preparations for the approaching holiday shopping season.

JOB GAINS SPURRED BY MODEL CHANGEOVERS

During the 30-day period ending in mid-August, nonfarm wage and salary employment in the six-county area expanded by 6,200. A total of 2,000 were added in manufacturing; the entire increase taking place in durable goods industries, while ups and downs in nondurables completely balanced one another. The prime mover among hard goods producers was electrical machinery, up 3,200 under substantial support from the radio and television segment where restaffing after model changeovers and vacation shutdowns was a significant factor. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (including toy makers) filled 800 openings in anticipation of holiday demands, and fabricated metals activities added 200 as auto makers started recalling previously laid-off workers after the model changeover hiatus. On the downside, however, were primary metals where 1,300 were dropped as previous customer inventory buildups reduced current needs, and nonelectrical machinery which fell by 1,100 on completion of contracts in metal working machinery and equipment.

In the soft goods division minor gains occurred in the printing, paper products, apparel, and chemical fields. These gains were matched, however, by a 1,700 drop in the food products industry as a result of a labor-management dispute in the confectionery industry.

During the July-August interval, nonmanufacturing employment also showed moderate overall gains, totalling 4,200. The rise was spread over several segments--with State and local government (2,300) and construction (1,400) benefitting from seasonal factors and retail trade (900) and the service industries (800) higher on the strength of consumer demand and local convention needs. The closing of two area hospitals did not materially affect overall employment in medical service, as those released were readily absorbed by other facilities. Upward progress was noted in nonprofit research laboratories. Federal employment rosters, down with the release of summer youth workers, also began to show the effect of government budget cuts. Transportation reflected a seasonal trucking decline by losing 1,100, even though air transportation posted gains based on increased demand. Finance-insurance-real estate decreased slightly due to the departure of temporary summer workers.

WORK STOPPAGES SHRINK YEAR-TO-YEAR GAINS

An increase of 18,400 in the number of nonfarm wage and salary workers since August 1967 indicated the continuation of the long-term expansionary trend, although at a slower rate. The increment would have been more substantial had it not been diminished by the strike status of an appreciable number of workers (14,400 currently as compared to 2,700 last August).

Nonmanufacturing payrolls wound

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT AT NEW AUGUST HIGH (cont'd. from pg. 1)

up the 12-month span with a net increase of almost 27,000, somewhat abridged, however, by an 8,500 shrinkage in manufacturing. The only significant noncyclical downward changes noted among nonmanufacturing industries were in railroad and communications employment, both influenced by the presence of disputes. The main contributors to the plus side were retail trade (10,300), wholesale trade (8,800), services (8,000), and construction (3,800).

Durable goods operations were mainly responsible for a contraction in manufacturing employment, which dipped by 7,900 to 621,900. Soft goods producers aggregated a nominal 600 decline, as gains in chemicals (1,400), printing (700), and paper (600) were overshadowed by a loss of 2,300 in food and kindred products, the latter being affected in some measure by a labor-management dispute in the candy making segment. Hard goods declines occurred in electrical and nonelectrical machinery and in fabricated metals, attributable to an unexpected sluggishness in sales of construction machinery, widespread strikes by various building trades unions, and a cutback in Federal highway construction aid.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN

With the approach of the new school year, thousands of young people were getting ready to return to their books, with new experiences of work and training that they found during the summer months. As of mid-August, withdrawals of students and housewives reduced the size of the civilian work force to 3,301,900, a drop of over 26,000 since July. Unemployment remained steady through May and June, peaked in July at 120,000, and receded in August to a level of 88,000, or 2.7 percent of the labor force. This significant decrease of jobseekers over the 30-day interval was larger than any posted for the same time span during the last 10 years, and should serve to tighten further the already limited labor supply in the Chicago SMSA. The expected rise in unemployment that some feared would accompany the income-tax surcharge hasn't developed thus far.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

The factory hiring rate remains strong, outpacing by several times the layoff rate. Newspapers, according to recent estimates, are running 10 percent more help-wanted advertisements than a year ago. In comparison with the Chicago area July-August unemployment rate change from 3.6 to 2.7 percent, the statewide rate declined from 4.0 to 2.9 percent, and the U.S. as a whole dropped from 4.0 to 3.5 percent. A notable reason for the steady decline in local unemployment, in addition to a still expanding employment picture, would have to be the fruitful results of the myriad efforts of government agencies and private industry to locate, train and make employable an increasing number of the so-called ''hard-core'' unemployed.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings at Chicago area factories in July amounted to $133.59, a $1.51 drop from the preceding month. The decrease was attributed to a shorter workweek--as average hourly earnings remained unchanged during the June-July period. Some increases appeared in selected nonmanufacturing industries where most segments reported higher average weekly earnings. Leading the downward movement in factory earnings were: (1) nonelectrical machinery where two out of three of its major groups reported lower earnings; and (2) electrical machinery where earnings declined in seven out of eight of its major groups. In contrast, two-thirds of the selected nonmanufacturing fields reported higher earnings, with construction, wholesale and retail trade supplying the main upward thrust.

EARLY WINTER UPSWING SEEN

Employment is expected to take a seasonal upswing between August and December, according to reports submitted by local employers. A survey of representative firms throughout the Chicago area points to a need for about 34,000 additional workers by October and another 33,000 by December. The bulk of these are needed in nonmanufacturing industries (mainly department stores, mail order houses and other retail outlets) as the Christmas season approaches. Government employment should rise considerably by December with the Post Office as the main hiring force on the Federal level and educational institutions picking up the bulk of the hires on the state and local level. Wholesalers also report plans for the annual increase in hiring.

Among groups planning to cut staff levels by winter are the construction industry which annually tapers off with the coming of cold weather, and finance-insurance-real estate firms. Although insurance traditionally picks up somewhat in the winter, real estate activities can be expected to abate in many cases and banking and other financial institutions will be handicapped by the loss of summer help and difficulty in obtaining replacements.

It is anticipated that changes in the manufacturing division will be less dramatic. A slight tapering of barely noticeable proportions is looked for in nondurable goods. Most industries should feel some of the slackening, with the possible exception of paper and allied products and commercial printing--which are usually favorably affected by the demand for Christmas cards and gift wrappings--and the rubber industry, where a slight increase is planned. Many durable goods industries look forward to moderate gains as a new season of manufacturing begins. Heading the field of hopefuls are manufacturers of metal stampings, industrial and metal working machinery, and communication equipment.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	August 1968 1/	July 1968	June 1968	August 1967	Change to August 1968 from: July 1968	Change to August 1968 from: August 1967
Civilian work force	3,301.9	3,328.2	3,303.4	3,285.4	-26.3	+16.5
Unemployment	88.0	120.0	93.0	91.0	-32.0	- 3.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.7	XXX	XXX
Civilian employment	3,199.5	3,195.8	3,196.4	3,191.7	+ 3.7	+ 7.8
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	2,965.6	2,959.4	2,963.7	2,947.2	+ 6.2	+18.4
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	967.6	965.6	972.8	976.1	+ 2.0	- 8.5
(a) Durable goods	621.9	619.9	625.7	629.8	+ 2.0	- 7.9
Furniture & fixtures 25	24.1	24.1	24.4	25.4	0	- 1.3
Primary metal industries 33	71.9	73.2	73.2	69.3	- 1.3	+ 2.6
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	36.6	37.2	36.7	34.6	- 0.6	+ 2.0
Fabricated metal products 34	110.9	110.7	112.6	112.3	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Fab. structural metal products 344	16.5	16.6	16.7	17.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Metal stampings 346	25.7	25.4	26.6	25.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Non-electrical machinery 35	126.4	127.5	128.1	129.7	- 1.1	- 3.3
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	23.0	23.1	23.0	23.0	- 0.1	0
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	27.4	27.8	28.3	29.8	- 0.4	- 2.4
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	163.1	159.9	161.8	166.5	+ 3.2	- 3.4
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	32.5	30.7	31.3	32.4	+ 1.8	+ 0.1
Communication equipment 366	49.7	49.8	50.0	51.2	- 0.1	- 1.5
Transportation equipment 37	32.8	32.8	33.3	32.7	0	+ 0.1
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	15.9	15.8	16.1	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Professional & scientific equipment 38	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.6	+ 0.1	0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	32.0	31.2	31.7	32.0	+ 0.8	0
All other durable goods 19,24,32	28.1	28.0	28.1	29.3	+ 0.1	- 1.2
(b) Nondurable goods	345.7	345.7	347.1	346.3	0	- 0.6
Food & kindred products 20	86.6	88.3	89.0	88.9	- 1.7	- 2.3
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.5	26.2	27.0	26.6	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Paper & allied products 26	33.8	33.5	33.9	33.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Printing & publishing 27	95.4	94.9	94.9	94.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Commercial printing 275	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals & allied products 28	55.7	55.2	54.4	54.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.1	0	0
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	17.6	17.5	17.9	18.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9
(2) Non-manufacturing	1,998.0	1,993.8	1,990.9	1,971.1	+ 4.2	+26.9
Mining & quarrying 10-14	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.0	0	0
Contract construction 15-17	125.2	123.8	118.9	121.4	+ 1.4	+ 3.8
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	149.3	150.4	150.9	150.5	- 1.1	- 1.2
Railroads 400	45.9	46.6	46.1	48.8	- 0.7	- 2.9
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	57.4	57.8	58.6	57.5	- 0.4	- 0.1
Communication & public utilities 48-49	53.2	52.9	50.4	61.7	+ 0.3	- 8.5
Wholesale trade 50	226.4	225.8	223.8	217.6	+ 0.6	+ 8.8
Retail trade 52-59	434.6	433.7	438.0	424.3	+ 0.9	+10.3
Department stores 531	72.9	72.6	74.6	70.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
Mail order houses 532	30.5	29.9	30.4	32.2	+ 0.6	- 1.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	175.0	175.1	172.6	170.9	- 0.1	+ 4.1
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	490.0	489.2	489.2	482.0	+ 0.8	+ 8.0
Hospitals 806	76.5	76.3	75.7	73.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Educational services 82	62.7	62.7	65.2	60.0	0	+ 2.7
Government 91-94	338.3	336.9	341.3	336.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.6
Federal government 91	79.1	80.0	78.4	79.0	- 0.9	+ 0.1
State & local government 92-93	259.2	256.9	262.9	257.7	+ 2.3	+ 1.5
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	222.8	224.0	221.1	232.8	- 1.2	-10.0
C. Agricultural employment	11.1	12.4	11.6	11.7	- 1.3	- 0.6
Persons involved in labor-management disputes	14.4 a/	12.4	14.0	2.7	XXX	XXX

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Communication (10,000), Wholesale trade (2,000), Confectionery products (1,700).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ — CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1968	June 1968	July 1967	July 1968	June 1968	July 1967	July 1968	June 1968	July 1967
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$133.59	$135.10a/	$125.79	40.8	41.3	40.6	$3.27	$3.27	$3.10
Lumber & Wood Prods.	107.93	105.14	89.00	40.5	39.9	37.3	2.67	2.64	2.39
Furniture & Fixtures	126.12	131.40	111.77	41.3	42.5a/	39.5	3.06	3.08a/	2.83
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	131.75	131.61	121.64	42.0	41.9	41.3	3.14	3.14	2.94
Primary Metal Indus.	154.12	151.86	144.05	42.4	42.3	41.8	3.63	3.59	3.45
Fabricated Metal Prods.	146.33	150.69	135.08	42.2	43.2	41.9	3.47	3.49	3.22
Non-Electrical Machinery	148.79	150.28	138.27	42.0	42.3	41.8	3.54	3.56	3.31
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	112.25	114.93a/	108.82	38.8	39.3	38.5	2.89	2.92a/	2.82
Transportation Equip.	145.90	151.78	151.14	41.1	42.3	43.4	3.55	3.59	3.48
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	119.60	128.87a/	119.16	40.5	42.3	41.5	2.95	3.04a/	2.87
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	105.32	109.30	97.87	39.4	40.6	38.2	2.67	2.69	2.56
Food & Kindred Prods.	134.27	133.91a/	125.73	41.9	42.2a/	41.3	3.20	3.17a/	3.05
Textile Mill Prods.	101.34	106.82	94.53	43.7	44.8	41.9	2.32	2.38	2.26
Apparel Prods.	87.71	90.20a/	78.51	36.7	38.0a/	35.8	2.39	2.37a/	2.20
Paper & Allied Prods.	126.81	121.29	118.35	43.7	42.4	43.4	2.90	2.86	2.73
Printing & Publishing	148.87	147.53a/	138.12	38.1	38.5a/	38.0	3.90	3.83a/	3.64
Chemical & Allied Prods.	143.12	143.33a/	136.40	40.7	40.8a/	41.6	3.52	3.51	3.28
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	165.91	157.22	148.30	45.9	44.2	42.3	3.61	3.55	3.51
Rubber Prods.	121.17	123.51a/	115.77	41.1	41.8a/	41.3	2.95	2.95a/	2.81
Leather & Leather Prods.	116.80	126.52	109.67	41.1	42.3	41.1	2.84	2.99	2.66
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	222.86	215.76a/	203.85	41.2	40.2	40.3	5.41	5.37	5.06
Communication & Pub. Util.	132.65	132.72	141.84	37.7	37.2	40.9	3.52	3.56	3.47
Wholesale Trade	144.18	143.83	138.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	90.64	89.04a/	83.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	77.36	82.48	71.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	80.16	79.56	75.20	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ - CHICAGO AREA
July 1968

INDUSTRY	CODE	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	965.6	4.7	4.1	4.2	2.6	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.4	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.1	7.3	6.9	6.1	4.2	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.9	6.9	6.4	5.8	4.0	0.2
Primary Metal Indus.	33	73.2	2.9	2.6	4.0	2.0	0.5
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	110.7	4.4	3.8	4.2	2.6	0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	127.5	2.9	2.6	3.1	1.9	0.3
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	159.9	5.9	4.8	4.8	2.8	0.7
Transportation Equip.	37	32.8	3.5	2.6	4.5	2.2	0.9
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	32.5	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.0	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.2	7.3	6.8	5.5	3.5	0.3
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	88.3	4.7	4.1	4.0	2.1	0.8
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.3	3.0	2.9	7.9	3.5	*
Apparel Prods.	23	26.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	2.8	1.3
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	5.0	0.5
Printing & Publishing	27	94.9	3.7	3.2	2.6	1.7	0.3
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	55.2	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.1	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.6	4.7	4.5	3.4	1.7	0.1
Rubber Prods.	30	30.1	8.2	7.6	6.4	4.7	0.1
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.3	5.0	4.4	3.3	2.1	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,943.0	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.1	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.0	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Contract Construction	15-17	123.8	6.2	5.2	4.3	1.4	2.6
Transportation 3/	41-47	103.8	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.3	0.7
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	52.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	225.8	3.0	2.2	2.9	1.9	0.4
Retail Trade	52-59	433.7	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.2	0.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	175.1	3.7	2.5	2.9	2.4	*
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	485.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	2.8	0.5
Government	91-94	336.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.7	0.2

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
a/ Not reported.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

At the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month just fifty years ago, this nation marked the first Armistice Day. Known today as Veterans Day, it brings to mind the "above and beyond" service rendered by millions of Americans, past and present. It should bring to mind, too, a fact of interest to you as an employer. That fact is that thousands of these veterans are returning daily to civilian life and are actively seeking employment. Many of them are highly skilled in a particular field and most all have a common denominator: the ability, energy and desire to work. They are available now, through the Illinois State Employment Service and THE OPPORTUNITY LINE.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, Chicagoland's interesting and lively television program of job and training openings, attracts thousands of unemployed viewers each week. The show, presented every Saturday at 1:00 P.M. on Channel 2, numbers many veterans among these viewers. Here is your opportunity to tap their special skills. All you have to do is pick up the phone and call WE 9-1900, the special OPPORTUNITY LINE number. You will be connected directly with an interviewer in an Illinois State Employment Service office. Just tell him you wish to place a TV job order. Give him the number of openings and all the necessary information: duties, hours, wages, locations.

Your order may be included in one of the categories listed on THE OPPORTUNITY LINE'S TV Job Board, or it may be read by the program announcer. Responding workers, tailored to your particular instructions will be referred promptly through the appropriate ISES office.

If you hire a person through the show, his or her story may be shown on the "Success Story of the Week" segment of the program. Of course, your permission and that of the worker for any publicity will be requested beforehand.

Call THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, WE 9-1900. You may find just the right applicant for that opening you are trying to fill. Remember, no fee is charged for any service rendered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

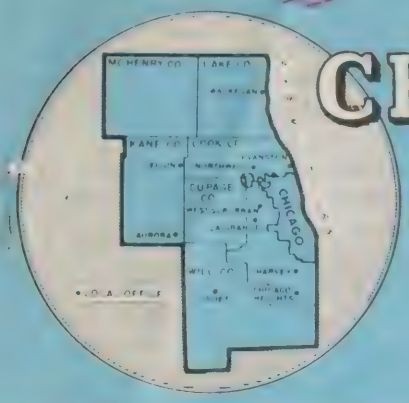
Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

DOCT.
STATE DOCUMENTS

MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

SUMMER DOLDRUMS SEEN IN JULY JOB PICTURE

Summer employment in the Chicago area held on an even course during the 30-day period ending July 15. Gains in construction, wholesale trade, and a few other fields were counterbalanced by a series of minor declines in manufacturing. The reductions in manufacturing mainly stemmed from vacation shutdowns and end of model year layoffs. The incomplete absorption of summertime entrants into jobs lifted the total number of jobless in the six-county area to 120,000. However, the increase was regarded as temporary and is expected to return to pre-summer levels or lower as student jobseekers return to school with the opening of the new school year. The coming months are expected to bring additional hirings in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing despite some dampening effect on the economy because of recent restrictive fiscal policies.

MODEL CHANGEOVERS PACE JULY FACTORY JOB DIP

The decline of nearly 6,000 workers in manufacturing during the 30-day period extended to both the hard goods and nondurable goods sectors. Producers of durable goods dropped 3,700 workers, bringing the employment total for the group to 622,000. The largest drop (900) took place among makers of radios and television sets mainly arising out of assembly line changeovers for production of new models. Recalls of the laid-off workers are expected soon. Fabricated metal products industries released 700 workers as stamping plants and other types of metal fabricators also shut down, in many cases because of model changes and in some instances because of plant shutdowns for vacations. A drop of 600 among makers of nonelectrical machinery was headed by industrial machinery producers, many of whom also experienced vacation shutdowns and model changeover curtailments.

Seasonal letups in demand for soft goods trimmed employment in nondurable goods operations by 2,000 to a 345,100 total. The food products industry fell by 1,200 as employers reported seasonal drops in grocery items and sweet-tooth products. One baking company dissolved operations, thereby contributing to the layoffs. Another group hit by summer slowdowns was the apparel industry where 1,000 were released.

Hiring conditions among nonmanufacturing industries improved moderately in July when 1,800 persons were added to payrolls to bring the nonfactory employment to 1,992,700. As construction activity continued to mount, various types of contractors hired an additional 2,700 workers, in line with seasonal expectations. A rise in communication-public utility employment between June and July represented a revision of the estimated number of persons involved in the current labor-management dispute rather than any actual gain in the number of jobholders. School closings for the summer were reflected in a 6,100 drop in state and local government employment. Private educational facilities released 2,500 workers for the same reason. Hot weather slowed down retail trade activities to the tune of a 4,000 drop. The effect, mostly on department stores, groceries, and retail appliance dealers, was expected to be short-lived, with back-to-school sales expected to bolster demand, with some help from convention activities in late August.

MODERATE NONMANUFACTURING GAINS OVER YEAR

July nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Chicago SMSA edged upward over the year ago mark by 23,000. This was well under the rise of about 100,000 from 1966 to 1967 and 138,000 from July 1965 to July 1966. A moderate

(continued on page 2)

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
OCT 7 1968
LIBRARY

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

SUMMER DOLDRUMS SEEN IN JULY JOB PICTURE *(continued from page 1)*

30,000 employment gain was scored by the nonmanufacturing industries group but this was mitigated by a 7,000 dip in manufacturing operations, mostly in the durable goods sector. Both electrical and nonelectrical machinery job rosters declined over the year, by 5,300 and 3,100 respectively, having experienced a softening of demand in some lines. Employment in metal working machinery operations showed a gradual and virtually continuous decline over the year as did rosters in electrical industrial apparatus (motors, generators, etc.). Radio and television employment wavered up and down throughout the year and settled lower. Blast furnaces and rolling mills (2,000) and metal stampings (1,300) exhibited the only appreciable durable goods gains over last years' figures.

Soft goods activities showed minor fluctuations as compared with last year, aggregating a nominal increase of 1,200. Dips in canning and preserving, beverage, and dairy product job rolls brought food and kindred products down over the 12-month interval (700) but paper and allied products posted moderate gains (600). Chemicals and allied products continued their steady upward progress (1,200), with explosives providing substantial impetus on the basis of Vietnam needs, and drugs climbing moderately.

Retail trade employment (mainly department and grocery stores and restaurants) led the over-the-year nonmanufacturing gainers with 10,600 additional employees. Wholesale trade (10,100) and the service industries (9,700) followed closely, bolstered by increased consumer spending and by the demands of expanding population. The electrical goods segment of wholesale trade has shown consistent upward progress and currently is ahead of last year, even though an estimated 2,000 workers are involved in a labor-management dispute. Petroleum bulk stations and terminals also boosted the wholesale trade employment count, as a number of workers were transfered here from Indiana. Communications and public utilities, also still under the influence of labor-management disputes, ended the 12-month interval down by 8,400. Finance-insurance-real estate (3,600), government (3,600), and construction (1,700) also showed some growth.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT REACHES SUMMER PEAK

While civilian employment remained stable between mid-June and mid-July, the entrance of additional unabsorbed summer jobseekers into the work force lifted the number of unemployed in the Chicago SMS area to 120,000. As a result the unemployment rate was hiked to 3.6 percent. Representing the traditional peak unemployment time of the year, the current total and rate equalled those posted in July 1967. The present figure matches the highest level recorded since July 1964. Many of those presently counted among the unemployed expect to remain active candidates only until the reopening of school, at which time unemployment should recede to the pre-summer level or lower.

The comparable July unemployment rate for the entire state was estimated at 3.9 percent and the national rate at 4.0 percent.

LATE FALL OUTLOOK MIXED

Chicago area employers are seeking an additional 40,000 workers by November as fall manufacturing schedules and stocking of merchandise for the Yuletide season get underway. Among the durable goods lines which hope to find a substantial supply of new labor by late fall are furniture and wood products, some types of electrical products (notably electronics components), and mechanical construction products and other types of nonelectrical machinery. Decreases are foreseen, however, in the fabricated metal products and primary metals fields following a season of stockpiling.

Early fall increases on a minor scale are looked for in most nondurable goods industries but will be short-lived--according to surveyed expectations--and are expected to be erased by November. Normal seasonal influences would be moderately upward over this period, but the anticipated effect of more restrictive fiscal and monetary policies may have a dampening effect on the fall outlook of some employers. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products and apparel, however, indicate a more optimistic prospect, hoping for additional employees by November, of 700 and 600 respectively.

As usual, the holiday season will most directly influence employment in nonmanufacturing industries where a need for an additional 35,000 workers appears likely for the period between July and November. Retail trade merchants will lead the Christmas hiring, with department stores and mail order houses responsible for much of the gain. Expansion in government for the fall, which is expected to be considerable, should appear primarily on the state and local levels where the opening of educational facilities promises to require a large expansion in staff. Seasonal curtailments are, of course, to be anticipated in contract construction as cooler weather takes hold. The finance-insurance-real estate industry will undergo some staff reductions in the fall since a goodly number of their summer workers are students who will be returning to school.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	July 1968 1/	June 1968	May 1968	July 1967	Change to July 1968 from: June 1968	Change to July 1968 from: July 1967
1. Civilian work force	3,328.6	3,303.4	3,262.8	3,301.7	+ 25.2	+ 26.9
2. Unemployment	120.0	93.0	91.0	120.0	+ 27.0	0
A. Percent of civilian work force	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.6	XXX	XXX
3. Civilian employment	3,196.2	3,196.4	3,154.8	3,180.8	- 0.2	+ 15.4
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	2,959.8	2,963.7	2,927.2	2,937.0	- 3.9	+ 22.8
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	967.1	972.8	957.1	974.4	- 5.7	- 7.3
(a) Durable goods	622.0	625.7	617.4	630.5	- 3.7	- 8.5
Furniture & fixtures 25	24.0	24.4	23.9	24.6	- 0.4	- 0.6
Primary metal industries 33	73.4	73.2	71.8	72.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	37.3	36.7	35.5	35.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Fabricated metal products 34	111.9	112.6	111.9	111.4	- 0.7	+ 0.5
Fab. structural metal products 344	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Metal stampings 346	26.3	26.6	26.8	25.0	- 0.3	+ 1.3
Non-electrical machinery 35	127.5	128.1	126.6	130.6	- 0.6	- 3.1
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	23.1	23.0	22.8	23.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	28.2	28.3	28.0	30.0	- 0.1	- 1.8
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	160.3	161.8	160.1	165.6	- 1.5	- 5.3
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	30.4	31.3	30.4	31.8	- 0.9	- 1.4
Communication equipment 366	50.1	50.0	49.7	51.5	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Transportation equipment 37	33.3	33.3	32.9	33.2	0	+ 0.1
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	16.1	16.1	15.9	14.8	0	+ 1.3
Professional & scientific equipment 38	32.4	32.5	31.9	32.4	- 0.1	0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	31.3	31.7	31.3	31.5	- 0.4	- 0.2
All other durable goods 19,24,32	27.9	28.1	27.0	28.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
(b) Nondurable goods	345.1	347.1	339.7	343.9	- 2.0	+ 1.2
Food & kindred products 20	87.8	89.0	85.7	88.5	- 1.2	- 0.7
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.0	27.0	26.5	26.1	- 1.0	- 0.1
Paper & allied products 26	33.5	33.9	33.4	32.9	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Printing & publishing 27	95.2	94.9	93.6	95.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Commercial printing 275	41.0	40.6	39.7	40.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Chemicals & allied products 28	54.8	54.4	53.3	53.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	30.2	30.0	29.6	29.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	17.6	17.9	17.6	18.3	- 0.3	- 0.7
(2) Non-manufacturing	1,992.7	1,990.9	1,970.1	1,962.6	+ 1.8	+ 30.1
Mining & quarrying 10-14	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	+ 0.2	0
Contract construction 15-17	121.6	118.9	113.9	119.9	+ 2.7	+ 1.7
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	149.8	150.9	148.7	150.6	- 1.1	- 0.8
Railroads 400	45.8	46.1	45.3	49.2	- 0.3	- 3.4
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	58.4	58.6	57.5	57.2	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Communication & public utilities 48-49	53.0	50.4	46.7	61.4	+ 2.6	- 8.4
Wholesale trade 50	227.1	223.8	220.2	217.0	+ 3.3	+ 10.1
Retail trade 52-59	434.1	438.0	436.3	423.5	- 3.9	+ 10.6
Department stores 531	73.5	74.6	74.7	70.0	- 1.1	+ 3.5
Mail order houses 532	29.8	30.4	30.3	31.6	- 0.6	- 1.8
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	174.5	172.6	170.4	170.9	+ 1.9	+ 3.6
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	489.6	489.2	489.1	479.9	+ 0.4	+ 9.7
Hospitals 806	76.7	75.7	74.4	72.9	+ 1.0	+ 3.8
Educational services 82	62.7	65.2	68.3	59.9	- 2.5	+ 2.8
Government 91-94	337.0	341.3	339.1	333.4	- 4.3	+ 3.6
Federal government 91	80.2	78.4	75.9	78.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.6
State & local government 92-93	256.8	262.9	263.2	254.8	- 6.1	+ 2.0
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	224.0	221.1	217.2	231.3	+ 2.9	- 7.3
C. Agricultural employment	12.4	11.6	10.4	12.5	+ 0.8	- 0.1
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	12.4 a/	14.0	17.0	0.9	XXX	XXX

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Communication (10,000 workers), Wholesale trade (2,000 workers).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1968	May 1968	June 1967	June 1968	May 1968	June 1967	June 1968	May 1968	June 1967
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	$135.07	$133.59*	$126.69	41.3	40.9*	41.0	$3.27	$3.26	$3.09
Lumber & Wood Prods.	105.14	108.77	91.50	39.9	41.2	38.3	2.64	2.64	2.39
Furniture & Fixtures	129.52	129.81	118.49	42.3	42.2	41.0	3.06	3.08	2.89
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	131.61	128.64	117.22	41.9	41.4	40.1	3.14	3.11	2.92
Primary Metal Indus.	151.86	150.59*	138.53	42.3	42.2*	41.2	3.59	3.57*	3.37
Fabricated Metal Prods.	150.69	152.16*	137.19	43.2	43.6	42.5	3.49	3.49*	3.22
Non-Electrical Machinery	150.28	149.35*	141.44	42.3	42.1*	42.6	3.56	3.55	3.32
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	115.34	112.22	111.48	39.3	38.6	39.3	2.93	2.91	2.84
Transportation Equip.	151.78	143.12	150.59	42.3	40.6	43.4	3.59	3.53	3.47
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	128.86	131.62	120.36	42.3	42.0	41.0	3.05	3.13	2.94
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	109.30	108.03	99.58	40.6	40.2*	39.5	2.69	2.68*	2.52
Food & Kindred Prods.	132.96	131.81*	127.77	42.0	41.5*	42.1	3.16	3.17	3.03
Textile Mill Prods.	106.82	98.39	96.27	44.8	41.7	41.5	2.38	2.36	2.32
Apparel Prods.	88.01	86.96	79.15	38.5	38.2	36.0	2.29	2.28	2.20
Paper & Allied Prods.	121.29	122.14	114.56	42.4	42.5	41.9	2.86	2.88	2.73
Printing & Publishing	148.93	143.56*	137.79	39.0	37.4	38.2	3.82	3.83	3.61
Chemical & Allied Prods.	142.98	144.44	137.58	40.7	41.1	42.0	3.51	3.51	3.28
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	157.22	156.84	157.20	44.2	43.8	46.4	3.55	3.58	3.38
Rubber Prods.	123.42	121.90	115.72	41.6	41.6	41.9	2.96	2.93	2.76
Leather & Leather Prods.	126.52	123.10	114.21	42.3	41.9	42.3	2.99	2.94	2.70
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	216.05	207.20*	198.19	40.2	39.6*	39.3	5.38	5.24	5.05
Communication & Pub. Util.	132.72	135.18	148.10	37.2	34.7	41.7	3.56	3.90	3.55
Wholesale Trade	143.83	142.54	141.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade [3]	89.38	87.02*	82.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	81.70	82.02	73.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	79.56	76.55	76.25	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. [2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. [3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
June 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	19-39	972.8	6.4	5.4	4.3	2.7	0.4
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.1	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.6	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.4	7.9	7.1	5.2	3.4	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.9	10.7	10.3	6.9	5.2	0.2
Primary Metal Indus.	33	73.2	5.8	5.2	3.3	1.8	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.6	6 5	5.5	4.4	2.7	0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	128.1	5.0	4.4	3.2	2.1	0.1
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	161.8	6.4	5.2	5.1	3.1	0.5
Transportation Equip.	37	33.3	5.7	4.5	4.7	2.8	0.8
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	32.5	5.0	4.4	3.1	2.1	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.7	5.8	5.3	5.5	3.2	1.1
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	89.0	6.4	5.6	3.5	1.9	0.4
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.5	4.1	3.4	6.6	2.8	3.7
Apparel Prods.	23	27.0	5.5	5.0	4.2	3.1	0.7
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.9	9.5	9.1	6.4	4.2	0.5
Printing & Publishing	27	94.9	4.6	3.5	3.3	2.3	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	54.4	7.9	6.1	4.0	2.4	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.9	8.8	8.1	4.1	2.7	b/
Rubber Prods.	30	30.0	8.9	8.3	6.8	4.7	0.4
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.2	3.4	2.5	3.2	1.8	0.2
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,940.5	5.5	5.0	3.5	2.5	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.8	0.3	0.3	a/	a/	a/
Contract Construction	15-17	118.9	5.2	4.3	3.6	0.8	2.6
Transportation [3]	41-47	104.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.3	0.5
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	50.4	4.7	4.1	2.3	1.6	b/
Wholesale Trade	50	223.8	5.0	4.4	3.2	2.4	0.3
Retail Trade	52-59	438.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.4	0.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	172.6	6.2	5.8	3.3	2.6	b/
Service & Misc. Ind. [4]	70-89	484.9	6.6	6.1	4.6	3.1	0.6
Government	91-94	341.3	6.3	6.0	2.4	1.5	0.3

[1] Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. [2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. [3] Excludes Interstate Railroads. [4] Excludes 07, 09, and 99 industries a/ Not reported. b/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

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WE 9-1900 is THE OPPORTUNITY LINE for you, whether your need is for trainees or qualified workers. Remember the number, WE 9-1900, and remember too, there are no fees charged either to you or to the applicant for any service rendered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

DOCUMENTS ROOM
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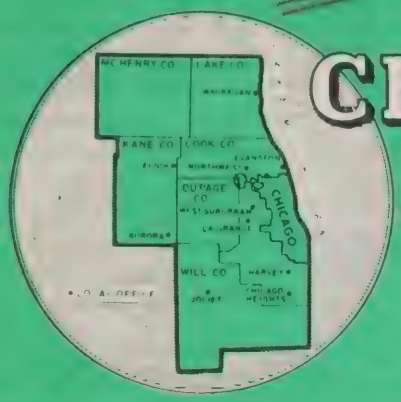
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

VOL. XXIII NO. VIII
AUGUST 1968

STUDENTS WELCOMED BY LOCAL EMPLOYERS

With the onset of the school vacation period, the number of nonfarm wage and salary workers in the Chicago Area skyrocketed to 2,972,300 during the month of June, second only to the all-time high of 2,984,800 set in December 1967. Youth and housewives finding gainful employment for the summer months chiefly in nonmanufacturing, contributed heavily to the 45,000 month-to-month advance in the number of persons at work.

MANY ABSORBED INTO NONFACTORY OPENINGS

Employment increases in nonmanufacturing totalled 30,500 during the 30 days ending in mid-June. The rise drew heavily upon students and lower-skilled workers who can be utilized most readily in these fields, and brought the total number employed in that division to slightly above the two million mark. Contract construction firms hired 7,200 workers to help with paving and repair work on highways and thoroughfares throughout the Chicago Area and to continue work on building contracts and various subcontracting jobs. Of the 5,900 newly added in retail trade, the majority were picked up by department stores and restaurants to fill extra help requirements for the summer season. Government agencies added 4,000 workers to payrolls in spite of the temporary loss of over 1,000 by State and local educational institutions. Various other State, local and Federal agencies took up the slack by adding workers for public parks, summer camps, and other outdoor recreation facilities and special summer services.

Communications and public utilities currently involved in a labor-management dispute involving 12,000 workers, remains at below-seasonal levels. Motor freight transportation and warehousing companies upped payrolls by 1,200, due to active factory demand for raw materials.

MANUFACTURING TURNS UPWARD

Manufacturing industries also took advantage of the availability of summer help, adding 14,600 temporary and permanent workers to bring their June employment figure to 971,700. All major durable goods groupings reported a net increase in employment over the month due to the need for workers to cover vacation absences and to fill a broad group of anticipated increases in orders. Recent issues of *Manpower Trends* have indicated consumer spending increases in both the first and second quarters of 1968, with concurrent reflections of the uptrend appearing in retail trade and other nonmanufacturing industries. However, manufacturing had in contrast, remained lack-luster up until now. To some extent this can be explained by the length of time required for the impulses generated by a relatively sudden upsurge in consumer purchases to be transmitted down the line through retailers and distributors until it is reflected in increased output at the manufacturing level.

The hard goods division highlighted the month by adding 7,800 workers, their largest month-to-month upswing since August 1966. Raw material inventory buildups by steel users in anticipation of a possible interruption in production supported demand and caused steel mills, blast furnaces and foundries to seek new workers, bringing total employment for the primary metals group up by 1,600 over the month. Electrical machinery and equipment firms added 1,400 to staff rolls with large numbers of additional workers being used in production of lighting and wiring products, radios and television sets, and communication equipment.

While most nondurable goods industries saw some measure of expansion in June--and the group as a whole swelled by 6,800 workers--over half of the net gain occurred in the food and kindred products industry and was largely due to the termination of a labor-

(continued on page 2)

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
AUG 30 1968
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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

STUDENTS WELCOMED BY LOCAL EMPLOYERS (cont'd. from pg. 1)

management dispute in bakery products, and to seasonal increases in the popularity of confectionery items.

JOB PICTURE BRIGHTENS OVER YEAR-AGO

June 1968 nonfarm wage and salary employment showed appreciable overall gains as compared with year-ago figures; however, as has been the case for several months past, the upward progress was generally paced by nonmanufacturing industries. The largest employment gains since June 1967 were in State and local government (17,800), service industries (15,800), and retail trade (15,400), reflecting the resurgence of summer activities, continuing active consumer demand and steady increases in medical facilities. Hospitals have shown sustained growth over the year and now employ about 3,200 more workers than in June 1967. Allied health services such as laboratories and optometric services, while employing smaller numbers, have also recorded steady gains, hiring an additional 2,100 workers over the 12-month span. The aggregate nonmanufacturing gain over the year was 52,700, despite the dispute-caused drop in communications.

In the manufacturing sector, total nondurable goods employment held relatively unchanged, the result of offsetting fluctuations which were small in size. Chemicals and allied products gained 1,100 over the year and continue to show steady long-term progress.

Hard goods producers, however, again posted losses in most segments, winding up the year with 10,600 fewer employees. Electrical machinery and equipment dropped 5,200 jobs over the 12-month span, nonelectrical machinery lost 3,400, and stone-clay-glass products declined by 1,100.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT 93,000 MARK

Unemployment edged slightly upward to reach 93,000 as of mid-June. The June total reflected the influx of new full-time workers

LATEST
LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION
CHICAGO - GROUP B
AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

(housewives and students), plus those seeking temporary summer jobs, which brought the customary jump in the civilian labor force between May and June. Up almost 50,000, the work force reached a record 3,312,300. Despite this surge in the number of available workers, most of whom were quickly absorbed by employers, unemployment increased only 2,000 in the 30-day interval. The slightness of the advance left the June employment rate unchanged from the 2.8 percent registered in May. A year ago an estimated 96,000 (2.9 percent of the labor force) were seeking work.

OUTLOOK SHOWS OPTIMISTIC TINGE

A survey of employers by the Illinois State Employment Service generally brings forth replies that lean toward the optimistic side regarding future employment prospects. Currently offered prognostications, however, appear to have been generally diluted by a number of unresolved influences that could have significant effect on the local economic picture. The question marks include: the course of the war in Vietnam; the effect of the income tax surcharge; the possibility of a steel strike; the prolongation of the communications dispute; domestic inflation. Industries making greatest demands on the available segment of the work force between June and August are contract construction, many segments of the service industries, and State and local levels of government. Manufacturing employment could rise by around 12,000 by August and then settle back to about 8,000 by October.

The outlook for employment gains by October follows expected seasonal patterns, with construction activities beginning the usual fall tapering off and retail trade (department stores and mail order houses) starting the regular holiday shopping upsurge. Services, government, machinery (both electrical and non-electrical), and chemicals also anticipate seasonal increases in job rosters, while normal autumn reductions are expected by printing, transportation services, and stone-clay-glass products.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average weekly paycheck for Chicago Area factory workers rose 6.7 percent, from $125.28 to an all-time high of $133.69 between mid-April and mid-May 1968. The boost more than offset last months' decline which was caused by unsettled civil conditions.

Average weekly earnings rose in major nonmanufacturing industries, with the building trades setting the pace with a 4.3 percent rise to $206.49 in mid-May.

This issue of *Manpower Trends* introduces several changes in Table 1 (page 3), in connection with continuing efforts toward improvement and clarity. *Ordnance and accessories* (industry code 19), *lumber and wood products* (code 24), and *stone-clay-glass products* (code 32) are now grouped together under the title *all other durable goods*.

Tobacco (code 21), *textile mill products* (code 22), *petroleum and related products* (code 29), and *leather and leather products* (code 31) are now grouped together as *all other nondurable goods*.

Separate industry breakouts have been added for the first time under *service and miscellaneous industries* for *hospitals* (code 806), and *educational services* (code 82).

Comparability of totals, subtotals, and other breakouts with preceding periods has not been otherwise affected. Several 3-digit breakouts have been deleted. However,--as in the past--significant developments in any of such industries will be covered in the narrative section.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	June 1968 1/	May 1968	April 1968	June 1967	Change to June 1968 from: May 1968	Change to June 1968 from: June 1967
1. Civilian work force	3,312.3	3,262.8	3,232.8	3,270.0	+ 49.5	+ 42.3
2. Unemployment	93.0	91.0	80.0	96.0	+ 2.0	- 3.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.9	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,205.3	3,154.8	2,927.2	3,171.8	+ 50.5	+ 33.5
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	2,972.3	2,927.2	2,926.1	2,929.7	+ 45.1	+ 42.6
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	971.7	957.1	955.8	981.8	+ 14.6	- 10.1
(a) Durable goods	625.2	617.4	616.5	635.8	+ 7.8	- 10.6
Furniture & fixtures 25	24.4	23.9	23.8	25.1	+ 0.5	- 0.7
Primary metal industries 33	73.4	71.8	70.6	72.5	+ 1.6	+ 0.9
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	36.5	35.5	35.4	35.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.3
Fabricated metal products 34	112.5	111.9	111.5	113.0	+ 0.6	- 0.5
Fab. structural metal products 344	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.7	+ 0.1	0
Metal stampings 346	26.4	26.8	26.7	26.2	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Non-electrical machinery 35	127.5	126.6	127.2	130.9	+ 0.9	- 3.4
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	23.1	22.8	22.9	23.1	+ 0.3	0
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	28.0	28.0	28.2	30.3	0	- 2.3
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	161.5	160.1	160.2	166.7	+ 1.4	- 5.2
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	31.1	30.4	30.5	31.4	+ 0.7	- 0.3
Communication equipment 366	50.0	49.7	50.0	51.6	+ 0.3	- 1.6
Transportation equipment 37	33.3	32.9	33.0	33.8	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	16.1	15.9	15.9	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Professional & scientific equipment 38	32.6	31.9	31.6	32.9	+ 0.7	- 0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	32.0	31.3	31.0	32.0	+ 0.7	0
All other durable goods 19,24,32	28.0	27.0	27.6	28.9	+ 1.0	- 0.9
(b) Nondurable goods	346.5	339.7	339.3	346.0	+ 6.8	+ 0.5
Food & kindred products 20	89.6	85.7	86.0	89.3	+ 3.9	+ 0.3
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.9	26.5	26.2	27.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Paper & allied products 26	33.7	33.4	33.5	33.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Printing & publishing 27	94.0	93.6	92.9	94.9	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Commercial printing 275	40.0	39.7	39.0	40.7	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Chemicals & allied products 28	54.1	53.3	53.3	53.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	30.1	29.6	29.7	30.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	18.1	17.6	17.7	18.6	+ 0.5	- 0.5
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,000.6	1,970.1	1,970.3	1,947.9	+ 30.5	+ 52.7
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	+ 0.1	0
Contract construction 15-17	121.1	113.9	109.3	117.2	+ 7.2	+ 3.9
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	150.8	148.7	147.3	151.8	+ 2.1	- 1.0
Railroads 400	46.1	45.3	45.4	49.5	+ 0.8	- 3.4
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	58.7	57.5	57.0	57.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.3
Communication & public utilities 48-49	49.4	46.7	59.9	59.7	+ 2.7	- 10.3
Wholesale trade 50	224.3	220.2	221.3	215.6	+ 4.1	+ 8.7
Retail trade 52-59	442.2	436.3	433.9	426.8	+ 5.9	+ 15.4
Department stores 531	76.2	74.7	73.9	71.1	+ 1.5	+ 5.1
Mail order houses 532	30.6	30.3	30.9	31.5	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	172.8	170.4	170.1	169.1	+ 2.4	+ 3.7
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	491.1	489.1	483.1	475.3	+ 2.0	+ 15.8
Hospitals 806	75.2	74.4	74.2	72.0	+ 0.8	+ 3.2
Educational services 82	64.8	68.3	68.0	62.4	- 3.5	+ 2.4
Government 91-94	343.1	339.1	339.7	326.6	+ 4.0	+ 16.5
Federal government 91	77.2	75.9	77.0	78.5	+ 1.3	- 1.3
State & local government 92-93	265.9	263.2	262.7	248.1	+ 2.7	+ 17.8
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	221.4	217.2	213.8	228.9	+ 4.2	- 7.5
C. Agricultural employment	11.6	10.4	11.2	13.2	+ 1.2	- 1.6
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	14.0 a/	17.0	1.7	2.2	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Communication (12,000), Wholesale trade (2,000).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1968	Apr. 1968	May 1967	May 1968	Apr. 1968	May 1967	May 1968	Apr. 1968	May 1967
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	$133.69	$125.28*	$126.43	41.0	38.9	41.0	$3.26	$3.22	$3.09
Lumber & Wood Prods.	108.77	83.83	94.93	41.2	33.0	39.1	2.64	2.54	2.43
Furniture & Fixtures	129.81	110.05*	115.31	42.2	37.3*	40.0	3.08	2.95*	2.88
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	128.64	122.04	119.81	41.4	39.5	40.4	3.11	3.09	2.96
Primary Metal Indus.	150.78	149.00*	139.40	42.3	41.3	41.3	3.56	3.61	3.38
Fabricated Metal Prods.	152.36	135.51*	136.91	43.6	40.4*	42.4	3.50	3.36*	3.23
Non-Electrical Machinery	149.81	140.67*	140.96	42.2	40.4	42.5	3.55	3.48	3.32
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	112.22	108.11	109.72	38.6	37.5	38.9	2.91	2.88	2.82
Transportation Equip.	143.12	131.66	146.48	40.6	37.8	42.9	3.53	3.49	3.41
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	131.62	121.82	123.02	42.0	38.7	41.2	3.13	3.15	2.99
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	108.03	99.53	99.00	40.0	37.3	39.6	2.70	2.67	2.50
Food & Kindred Prods.	132.28	120.02*	128.70	41.7	38.0*	42.3	3.17	3.16*	3.04
Textile Mill Prods.	98.39	92.66	91.70	41.7	40.1	40.9	2.36	2.31	2.24
Apparel Prods.	86.96	80.80*	81.28	38.2	35.4*	37.7	2.28	2.28*	2.15
Paper & Allied Prods.	122.14	113.98*	113.68	42.5	40.6*	41.8	2.88	2.81	2.72
Printing & Publishing	143.04	139.01*	137.45	37.4	36.8*	38.0	3.83	3.78*	3.61
Chemical & Allied Prods.	144.44	137.84*	140.31	41.1	40.5*	42.6	3.51	3.41	3.29
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	156.84	163.74	158.41	43.8	45.3	46.5	3.58	3.62	3.40
Rubber Prods.	121.90	118.16*	116.28	41.6	40.8*	42.1	2.93	2.90	2.76
Leather & Leather Prods.	123.10	116.40	113.02	41.9	40.4	41.7	2.94	2.88	2.71
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	206.49	197.97*	193.57	39.4	38.0*	39.3	5.24	5.21*	4.92
Communication & Pub. Util.	135.18	130.06	145.78	34.7	37.9	41.5	3.90	3.43	3.52
Wholesale Trade	142.54	137.48*	140.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade [3]	86.42	85.44	79.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	82.02	75.69	74.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	76.55	73.86*	73.04	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. [2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. [3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] - Chicago SMSA
May 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	19-39	957.1	4.7	3.9	4.5	2.8	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.8	7.4	7.3	6.0	4.5	0.4
Furniture & Fixtures	25	23.9	5.6	5.0	5.3	3.5	0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.1	7.0	6.6	6.7	4.9	0.3
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.8	3.6	3.2	3.3	1.8	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.9	4.8	4.1	5.0	2.8	0.9
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	126.6	3.4	3.0	3.6	2.2	0.3
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	160.1	4.8	3.8	5.2	3.4	0.4
Transportation Equip.	37	32.9	5.5	4.1	4.9	2.9	1.0
Professional & Scientific Inst.	38	31.9	5.1	4.4	3.3	2.3	0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.3	4.8	4.5	5.5	3.4	1.1
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	85.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	2.0	0.3
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.6	3.4	2.9	8.2	3.0	5.1
Apparel Prods.	23	2[illegible].5	7.3	5.6	6.4	3.9	1.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.4	7.8	7.5	8.0	5.5	0.2
Printing & Publishing	27	93.6	3.8	2.4	3.0	1.5	0.9
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	53.3	4.8	3.6	3.8	2.3	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.6	6.2	6.2	4.7	2.4	0.1
Rubber Prods.	30	29.6	7.4	6.7	6.2	4.5	0.2
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.1	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.0	0.2
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,920.8	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.3	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.7	0.8	0.6	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	113.9	6.5	5.3	3.2	0.8	1.3
Transportation [3]	41-47	103.5	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.3
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	46.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.0	*
Wholesale Trade	50	220.2	4.0	2.9	3.2	2.6	0.2
Retail Trade	52-59	436.3	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.0	0.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	170.4	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.1	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. [4]	70-89	485.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.0	1.2
Government	91-94	339.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.6	0.1

[1] Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
[2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total.
[3] Excludes Interstate Railroads.
[4] Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

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There are no fees charged for testing or for any other service provided to you or the applicant by the Illinois State Employment Service.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

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MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIII NO. VII
JULY 1968

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

CUSTOMARY SPRINGTIME UPSWING SLOWED BY WORK STOPPAGES

The job picture in May, aside from the effect of labor-management disputes, was one of continued strong and relatively stable employment. The extent of employment gains was greatly curtailed by the number of persons involved in work stoppages--16,400 in communications, 2,000 in wholesale trade, and 2,000 in bakery products. Some rise in joblessness can be expected during the summer, which is normally the period of highest unemployment, due to the temporary transfer of youth from school into the work force. Employer needs will, however, absorb many of these new entrants.

MAY NONMANUFACTURING GAINS SUBDUED

Even though Chicago area nonfarm wage and salary employment showed a 4,500 decline during the 30 day period ending in mid-May, strong upward pressure was evident, especially in the nonmanufacturing industries. In spite of the dispute-caused deficits in communications and public utilities (down 16,100) and wholesale trade (down 2,400), the net loss for the group as a whole was nominal, owing to usual springtime rises and a continuation of the first quarter consumer spending upsurge, reflected in construction, retail trade, and the service industries. Gains in construction employment, distributed among highway contractors and miscellaneous subcontractors, amounted to 5,400 for the month. Service industries, paced by expansion at recreational and business service concerns, added 4,900 workers. Advances in retail trade totaling 3,100 were led by restaurants (including indoor and open air lunch counters) and department stores as Chicago retail data pointed to continuing sales gains. Only apparel shops and some segments of general retail trade, including mail order houses, showed losses, following the Easter peak.

MANUFACTURING DIPS SLIGHTLY

Manufacturing industries chalked up their sixth consecutive month-to-month employment decline with an April-May drop of 1,000 workers. The loss, minor in extent, was attributed in the main to a labor-management dispute in bakery products, where 1,900 jobholders were affected. The net loss in food and kindred products was 1,300, as gains in confectionery provided some cushioning. Nondurable goods as a whole lost 1,200 workers to end the period with 337,800. Although work rosters in durable goods also were affected by disputes, overall employment remained stable, with losses in stone-clay-glass and in primary metals offset by the recall of workers in another segment of primary metals. Similarly, other ups and downs in durable goods employment were scattered and counterbalanced one another.

EMPLOYMENT UP 41,000 OVER YEAR-AGO LEVEL

Chicago area nonagricultural wage and salary employment moved ahead of May 1967 by almost 41,000 with all of the upward impetus furnished by nonmanufacturing industries (53,900) as manufacturing activities declined by 11,100. In the manufacturing sector, durable goods firms--reflecting slackened demand--led the downswing with a drop of 10,700. Electrical machinery payrolls declined by 5,900 over the year and nonelectrical machinery fell by 3,100. There were a few scattered gains in hard goods, the largest being a nominal 600 in fabricated metals. Nondurable goods netted an insignificant loss of 400 for the 12 month interval, with a 2,400 drop in food and kindred products partly canceled out by gains in chemicals and paper products. In nonmanufacturing industries, year-to-year upswings were almost unanimous, lacking only communications (influenced by current disputes), railroads, and Federal Government.

(continued on page 2)

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
JUL 29 1968
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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

CUSTOMARY SPRINGTIME UPSWING SLOWED BY WORK STOPPAGES (cont'd. from pg. 1)

UNEMPLOYMENT RANKS EXPANDED BY SUMMER JOBSEEKERS

The early appearances of school graduates and summer jobseekers--and some peripheral effects of labor-management disputes--turned unemployment sharply upward in May. The advance of 11,000 since mid-April lifted the total number of jobless to 91,000, which represented a 13.8 percent rise. The May ratio of unemployment to the civilian work force was 2.8 percent, as compared with 2.5 percent for the month preceding. It should be noted, however, that the jobless rate for the month was only bettered twice in the last 15 years, in 1966 (2.7 percent) and in 1953 (2.6 percent).

HOURS AND EARNINGS

During the 30 day period ending in mid-April average weekly factory hours dipped sharply from 40.7 to 38.9. Among the 25 manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries reporting, weekly earnings declined in 21 industry groups and advanced in four, the average dropping $5.47 to $125.43 for production workers. These phenomena reflected the effects of job time lost due to temporary slowdowns induced by unsettled civil conditions and because of the observance of religious holidays.

MID-SUMMER JOB OUTLOOK FAIRLY PROMISING

A recent survey of area employers pointed up a need for an additional 50,000 workers in nonmanufacturing fields by July. The record exodus of potential summer workers from schools should help to ease the burden of filling these openings, however, there are indications that many will not find jobs, despite concentrated efforts by industry and government to assist. Another limiting factor in the employment outlook is the possibility of a prolongation of the current labor-management disputes. Also, the results of steel industry contract negotiations, scheduled to begin in August, may have a significant impact.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Local contractors are requesting a large number of [illegible] workers to [illegible] tion contracts. State and local [illegible] for an abundant supply of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	May 1968 1/	April 1968	March 1968	May 1967	Change to May 1968 from: April 1968	May 1967
1. Civilian Work Force	3,261.1	3,232.8	3,213.5	3,210.9	+ 28.3	+ 50.2
2. Unemployment	91.0	80.3	86.0	92.0	+ 11.0	- 1.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,149.1	3,151.1	3,124.2	3,118.0	- 2.0	+ 31.1
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers	2,921.6	2,926.1	2,903.7	2,876.8	- 4.5	+ 42.8
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	954.8	955.8	956.8	965.9	- 1.0	- 11.1
(a) Durable Goods	616.6	616.4	616.9	627.3	+ 0.2	- 10.7
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	0	+ 0.2
Furniture & Fixtures 25	23.7	23.8	24.2	25.0	- 0.1	- 1.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	19.4	19.6	19.3	20.3	- 0.2	- 0.9
Primary Metal Industries 33	71.0	70.6	69.6	71.4	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	35.4	35.4	35.3	34.5	0	+ 0.9
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	9.1	7.8	7.8	9.4	+ 1.3	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products 34	111.6	111.5	111.8	111.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Metal Cans .341	8.7	8.3	8.0	9.2	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.0	0	+ 0.6
Metal Stampings .346	26.5	26.7	27.1	26.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	126.7	127.2	127.6	129.8	- 0.5	- 3.1
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.0	0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	27.9	28.2	28.6	30.2	- 0.3	- 2.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	159.7	160.2	161.0	165.6	- 0.5	- 5.9
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	30.5	30.5	30.2	31.3	0	- 0.8
Communication Equipment .366	49.8	50.0	50.3	50.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Transportation Equipment 37	33.2	33.0	32.6	33.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	15.9	15.9	16.1	14.8	0	+ 1.1
Railroad Equipment .374	12.4	12.2	11.6	13.6	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	32.1	31.6	31.6	32.2	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	31.3	31.0	31.3	31.3	+ 0.3	0
(b) Nondurable Goods	337.8	339.0	341.5	338.2	- 1.2	- 0.4
Food & Kindred Products 20	84.7	86.0	86.4	87.1	- 1.3	- 2.4
Meat Products .201	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Bakery Products .205	17.4	19.3	19.4	19.0	- 1.9	- 1.6
Confectionery & Related Products .207	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products 22	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	0	- 0.2
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	26.4	26.2	26.3	26.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Paper & Allied Products 26	33.4	33.5	33.8	32.3	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Printing & Publishing 27	93.1	92.9	93.9	94.0	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Commercial Printing .275	39.4	39.0	39.4	39.8	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	52.9	53.3	53.7	51.4	- 0.4	+ 1.5
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	29.8	29.7	30.1	29.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	0	- 0.3
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,966.8	1,970.3	1,944.9	1,912.9	- 3.5	+ 53.9
Mining & Quarrying .10-14	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	0	0
Contract Construction .15-17	114.7	109.3	99.3	110.0	+ 5.4	+ 4.7
Transportation & Trans. Services .40-47	148.9	147.3	145.4	148.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.1
Railroads 400	45.5	45.4	45.1	48.5	+ 0.1	- 3.0
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	57.4	57.0	56.6	56.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Communication & Public Utilities .48-49	43.8	59.9	59.1	58.4	- 16.1	- 14.6
Wholesale Trade 50	218.9	221.3	220.3	211.1	- 2.4	+ 7.8
Retail Trade .52-59	437.0	433.9	428.4	420.9	+ 3.1	+ 16.1
Department Stores .531	74.6	73.9	73.9	69.7	+ 0.7	+ 4.9
Mail Order Houses .532	30.5	30.9	31.2	30.5	- 0.4	0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	170.2	170.1	168.9	165.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.6
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	488.0	483.1	479.2	471.3	+ 4.9	+ 16.7
Government .91-94	339.6	339.7	338.7	321.1	- 0.1	+ 18.5
Federal Government 91	76.6	77.0	76.8	77.2	- 0.4	- 0.6
State & Local Government .92-93	263.0	262.7	261.9	243.9	+ 0.3	+ 19.1
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 2/	217.1	213.8	211.4	225.0	+ 3.3	- 7.9
C. Agricultural Employment	10.4	11.2	9.1	14.2	- 0.8	- 3.8
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	21.0 a/	1.7	3.3	0.9	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Following are the major industries affected: communication (16,400); bakery products (2,100); and wholesale trade (2,000).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

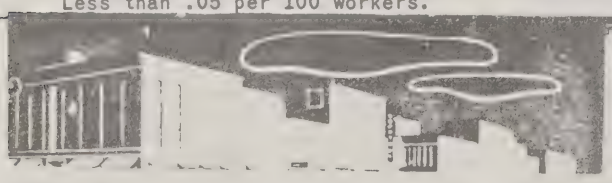
INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Apr. 1968	Mar. 1968	Apr. 1967	Apr. 1968	Mar. 1968	Apr. 1967	Apr. 1968	Mar. 1968	Apr. 1967
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	$125.43	$130.90*	$121.51	38.9	40.7	39.6	$3.22	$3.22	$3.06
Lumber & Wood Prods.	83.83	101.75	87.42	33.0	39.6	36.5	2.54	2.57	2.40
Furniture & Fixtures	111.49	131.53	108.44	37.4	42.3	38.3	2.98	3.11	2.83
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	122.04	122.29	116.30	39.5	40.4	39.8	3.09	3.02	2.92
Primary Metal Indus.	149.11	149.98	136.00	41.3	42.3	40.4	3.61	3.55	3.37
Fabricated Metal Prods.	134.97	142.92*	130.24	40.1	42.1	41.2	3.37	3.40*	3.16
Non-Electrical Machinery	140.61	147.51	141.51	40.4	42.1	42.8	3.48	3.50	3.31
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	108.11	113.38	107.37	37.5	39.2	38.1	2.88	2.90	2.81
Transportation Equip.	131.66	143.32*	128.97	37.8	40.8*	37.5	3.49	3.51*	3.44
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	121.82	127.07	111.80	38.7	41.2	37.0	3.15	3.08	3.02
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	99.53	106.90*	99.04	37.3	40.1*	39.3	2.67	2.67*	2.52
Food & Kindred Prods.	120.77	127.53	114.10	38.1	40.6*	37.8	3.17	3.14*	3.02
Textile Mill Prods.	92.66	97.27	80.99	40.1	42.3	36.3	2.31	2.30	2.23
Apparel Prods.	82.47	87.98*	77.08	35.6	37.7*	36.2	2.32	2.33	2.13
Paper & Allied Prods.	113.52	119.91	109.89	40.4	42.4	40.8	2.81	2.83	2.69
Printing & Publishing	140.13	142.39	133.45	36.9	38.0	37.8	3.80	3.74	3.53
Chemical & Allied Prods.	137.47	136.69*	134.72	40.4	40.5	41.3	3.41	3.38	3.26
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	163.74	148.91	147.80	45.3	41.8	43.5	3.62	3.56	3.40
Rubber Prods.	118.15	117.43	121.78	40.7	40.5	42.9	2.90	2.90	2.84
Leather & Leather Prods.	116.40	124.05	105.14	40.4	42.8	39.1	2.88	2.90	2.69
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	198.04	198.72	190.50	37.9	37.8	38.4	5.23	5.26	4.96
Communication & Pub. Util.	130.06	138.34	143.72	37.9	39.8	41.3	3.43	3.48	3.48
Wholesale Trade	137.34	139.56	136.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade [3]	85.44	83.74	78.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	75.69	78.45	78.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	72.59	74.70	72.95	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. [2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. [3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] - Chicago Area
April 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	19-39	955.8	4.4	3.6	4.6	2.7	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.9	5.1	5.1	6.0	4.2	0.9
Furniture & Fixtures	25	23.8	5.0	4.5	5.3	3.7	0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.6	7.0	6.6	7.4	5.4	0.4
Primary Metal Indus.	33	70.6	3.7	2.8	4.2	1.9	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.5	5.4	4.2	4.5	2.9	0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	127.2	3.2	2.8	3.4	2.1	0.3
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	160.2	4.9	3.9	5.5	3.0	1.0
Transportation Equip.	37	33.0	4.3	3.2	5.2	3.0	1.2
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	31.6	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.2	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.0	5.1	4.4	4.5	3.4	0.4
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	86.0	3.7	2.6	3.2	1.6	0.3
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.7	5.1	4.5	7.2	3.7	2.9
Apparel Prods.	23	26.2	4.2	3.6	5.9	2.4	2.6
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.5	6.8	6.2	7.3	4.8	0.3
Printing & Publishing	27	92.9	3.9	2.9	3.6	2.0	0.8
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	53.3	3.4	2.7	4.2	2.5	0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.5	5.3	4.9	4.1	1.9	0.5
Rubber Prods.	30	29.7	7.4	6.6	7.4	5.1	0.3
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.2	3.0	2.4	3.2	1.9	0.3
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,921.1	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.0	0.7
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.7	*	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	15-17	109.3	7.3	5.2	5.1	1.3	3.5
Transportation [3]	41-47	101.9	3.2	2.5	3.8	2.5	0.5
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	59.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	*
Wholesale Trade	50	221.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.8	0.3
Retail Trade	52-59	433.9	3.1	2.7	3.7	2.0	1.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	170.1	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	*
Service & Misc. Ind. [4]	70-89	479.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	2.6	0.6
Government	91-94	339.7	2.2	2.0	2.9	1.6	0.3

[1] Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. [2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. [3] Excludes Interstate Railroads. [4] Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.



The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

One of the special services offered by the Illinois State Employment Service is the placement of Spanish-speaking persons. The Spanish-speaking Unit of ISES is specially trained to service applicants whose skills range from the beginning worker to the highest levels of professionalism in a variety of occupations.

If you, as an employer, have job openings or training programs for the Spanish-speaking, the Employment Service may have just the applicants you seek. You can reach these applicants through THE OPPORTUNITY LINE every week. This Peabody and Emmy Award-winning program is presented each Saturday at 1:00 P.M. on Channel 2. Through bilingual friends or community groups, many Spanish-speaking people watch the show and subsequently apply for jobs or training at one of the several Employment Service offices throughout the city and suburbs.

Call the special Opportunity Line number, WE 9-1900. Tell the interviewer who answers that you wish to place a TV order for Spanish-speaking workers. Give him the number of openings and include the location, duties, hours and wages for each one.

Your order may be included in one of the categories listed on THE OPPORTUNITY LINE'S TV Job Board. It also may be read by the program announcer. Screened applicants meeting your specifications will be referred promptly through the appropriate ISES office.

If you hire a person through the show, his or her story may be shown on the "Success Story of the Week" segment of the program. Of course, permission for this publicity will be requested beforehand from you and the worker hired.

WE 9-1900 is the OPPORTUNITY LINE for you, whether your need is for trainees or qualified workers who speak Spanish. Remember the number, WE 9-1900, and remember too, there are no fees charged either to you or to the applicant for any service rendered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

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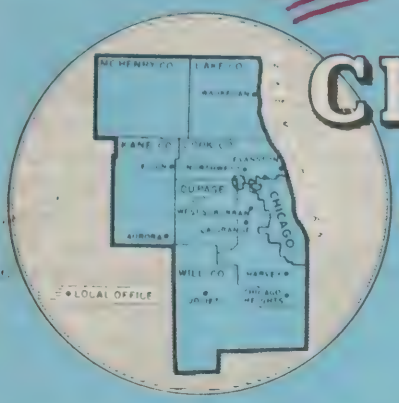
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

VOL. XXIII NO. VI
JUNE 1968

NON-FARM JOBS MARK NEW APRIL HIGH

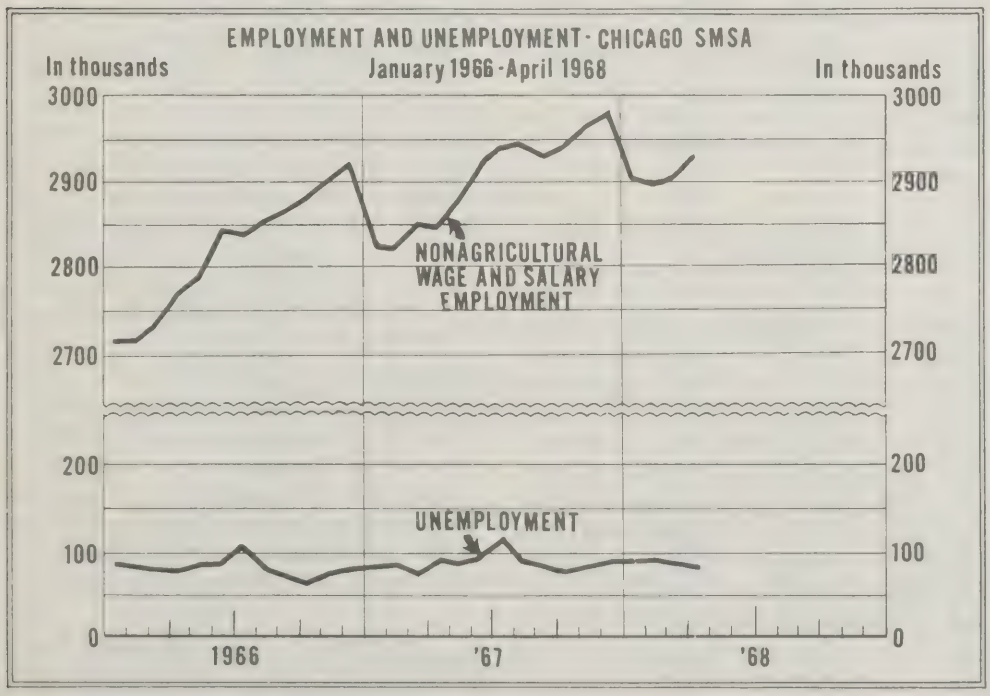
Customary seasonal patterns coupled with an unusually large first quarter rise in disposable personal income and an expansion in consumer outlays began to be felt by the Chicago area economy in April, mainly in non-manufacturing industries. Buoyant demand and fair weather contributed to one of the best Easter shopping seasons notwithstanding some temporary slowdowns induced by unsettled civil conditions. The widespread labor-management dispute in the communications industry (affecting some 21,000 Chicago area workers) started too late in April to be reflected in the data contained in this report.

NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

Normal springtime trends dominated the employment picture in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as nonfarm wage and salary payrolls climbed by 27,800 from mid-March to mid-April and reached a total of 2,931,500, the largest April figure ever recorded.

A 30,000 advance in nonmanufacturing employment was paced by seasonal gains in contract construction. The rise in the building trades amounted to 9,800, shared by general construction companies and a broad group of specialty crafts. Expanded employment at indoor and outdoor restaurants and lunch counters helped to raise retail trade to 435,200 for a gain of 6,800 over March.

Hires and rehires among recreation services and agricultural groups helped to boost service industries by almost 6,000. State and local government employment rose to 264,700, with many of the 2,800 new workers being needed for the start of seasonal maintenance activity for parks and outdoor service and recreation areas.



MANUFACTURING EBBS SLIGHTLY

After some recent leveling off, the manufacturing division resumed its decline, dropping by 2,100 workers to an April figure of 956,700. In the past 12 months, reductions in manufacturing employment have been frequent, with month-to-month comparisons revealing three rises against nine drops. Most of the significant

(continued on page 2)

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
FEB 17 1972
LIBRARY

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

NON-FARM JOBS MARK NEW APRIL HIGH (continued from page 1)

current decreases were concentrated in the nondurable goods division. The commercial printing segment of printing and publishing dropped 700 workers as the catalog season came to a close. A loss of 500 was scattered among several segments of the food products industry, with the closing of a canning plant contributing significantly to the decline.

Last month's employment gain in the durable goods sector was expected to be the start of an upward thrust, but the anticipation was not borne out by April data as offsetting movements left these industries with an employment of 616,700, virtually steady since March. The addition of 1,400 workers brought primary metals up to 71,000 for the month. The end of a dispute which affected makers of nonferrous castings, as well as increased demand for steel by structural products companies and by makers of construction and farm machinery was responsible for the gain, even though approximately 1,700 workers were removed from work rosters because of a new labor-management dispute involving two other companies in the same industry. The electrical machinery industry lost about 1,300 workers in April, with companies in electronics and other segments reporting layoffs due to cutbacks in production. Only the radio-TV segment reported gains of any significance, as employers attributed the rise of 600 to a general increase in their business. Although the fabricated metals division was left relatively unchanged at 112,100, only 300 above the previous month, ups and downs within various segments of the industry could still be noted. Employers in the metal stamping division reported that loss of government contracts resulted in corresponding staff reductions. These losses, however, were counterbalanced by additions in the fabricated structural metal products and fabricated piping and tubing industries arising from increased demand for building materials.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

LONG TERM NONMANUFACTURING GAINS SIZEABLE

Over the twelve months from April 1967 to April 1968, civilian employment rose by 76,000. This increase resulted from a 96,000 gain in nonmanufacturing jobholders while manufacturing dropped by almost 14,000 and all other non-farm employment (self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, etc.) also declined.

The nonmanufacturing gains developed on the strength of additional business in retail trade, services, and state and local government, aided by the return to work of labor-management disputants in motor freight transportation. Department and grocery stores and restaurants accounted for much of the 18,400 gain in retail trade. Hospitals, medical services, and private educational facilities together provided almost half of the 17,400 gain in the service and miscellaneous industries.

In manufacturing employment, nondurable goods activities (in contrast to their March-April doldrums) were 3,200 ahead of last year, mainly in chemicals and paper products. Durable goods job rosters, however, already at a low level in April 1967 due to secondary effects of the trucking dispute then in progress, declined by an additional 17,000 during the ensuing 12 months, beset by lack of demand, post-holiday cutbacks and seasonal factors.

UNEMPLOYMENT DIPS

As of mid-April 1968, the number of unemployed in the six-county area totalled 81,000, or 5,000 below the one month ago figure. The mid-April total was 15,000 less than one year ago but the comparison must be tempered by consideration of the fact that the April 1967 figure was swelled by layoffs indirectly resulting from the labor-management disputes then in progress. The 81,000 unemployed for the current period comprise 2.5 percent of the civilian work force, the lowest ratio since last October when the pre-Christmas hiring spree was at its peak. The 5,000 decrease in jobless persons since March 1968 conforms to general seasonal expectations.

OUTLOOK

The employment outlook through mid-August appears cautiously optimistic, based on reports of major establishments polled by the Illinois State Employment Service. Area employers, because of the unpredictability of a number of economic question marks (Vietnam, Paris peace talks, domestic inflation, the proposed tax surcharge, unrest in the cities, etc.), seem hesitant to make any large commitments beyond the near future. Wage and salary employment in the Chicago area is expected to increase by around 95,000 by August, somewhat below the gains forecast for the same period last year. Manufacturing establishments foresee gains of nearly 20,000 over the oncoming four-month interval, with hard goods production anticipating the lion's share, largely in electrical and nonelectrical machinery and in fabricated metal products. The nonmanufacturing sector, as is customary, is expected to provide the greatest expansion, primarily due to the stimulus of seasonal factors. Nonmanufacturing workrolls are expected to swell by August, bolstered by heightened construction, retail trade, and outdoor service activities.

Past experience indicates, however, that often the tight labor market situation modifies employers plans due to shortages of sufficient qualified workers.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	April 1968 1/	March 1968	February 1968	April 1967	Change to April 1968 from: March 1968	Change to April 1968 from: April 1967
1. Civilian Work Force	3,239.3	3,213.5	3,211.2	3,201.6	+ 25.8	+ 37.7
2. Unemployment	81.0	86.0	89.0	96.0	- 5.0	- 15.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,156.6	3,124.2	3,116.7	3,080.6	+ 32.4	+ 76.0
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers	2,931.5	2,903.7	2,895.2	2,849.3	+ 27.8	+ 82.2
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	956.7	958.8	960.2	970.5	- 2.1	- 13.8
(a) Durable Goods	616.7	616.9	618.6	633.7	- 0.2	- 17.0
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	0	+ 0.1
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.0	24.2	24.3	25.6	- 0.2	- 1.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	19.3	19.3	19.3	20.2	0	- 0.9
Primary Metal Industries 33	71.0	69.6	72.5	72.3	+ 1.4	- 1.3
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	35.7	35.3	35.3	35.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Iron & Steel Foundries 332	7.9	7.8	9.2	9.5	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Fabricated Metal Products 34	112.1	111.8	112.0	111.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Metal Cans 341	8.1	8.0	8.4	9.2	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products 344	16.9	16.4	16.4	15.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Metal Stampings 346	26.6	27.1	27.1	26.2	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	127.3	127.6	123.0	131.2	- 0.3	- 3.9
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment 353	23.0	22.9	18.0	23.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment 354	28.2	28.6	29.2	30.9	- 0.4	- 2.7
Industrial Machinery & Equipment 356	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.8	- 0.3	- 0.9
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	159.7	161.0	163.0	168.1	- 1.3	- 8.4
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. 365	30.8	30.2	31.2	31.6	+ 0.6	- 0.8
Communication Equipment 366	50.1	50.3	50.4	51.0	- 0.2	- 0.9
Transportation Equipment 37	32.5	32.6	33.5	33.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Motor Vehicles & Equipment 371	15.9	16.1	16.2	14.7	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Railroad Equipment 374	11.8	11.6	12.5	13.6	+ 0.2	- 1.8
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	31.6	31.6	31.7	32.3	0	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.8	0	- 0.5
(b) Nondurable Goods	339.6	341.5	341.2	336.4	- 1.9	+ 3.2
Food & Kindred Products 20	85.9	86.4	86.5	85.9	- 0.5	0
Meat Products 201	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.9	0	0
Bakery Products 205	19.3	19.4	19.1	18.3	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Confectionery & Related Products 207	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products 22	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	26.3	26.3	25.8	26.2	0	+ 0.1
Paper & Allied Products 26	33.6	33.8	34.0	32.6	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Printing & Publishing 27	93.1	93.9	93.6	93.4	- 0.8	- 0.3
Commercial Printing 275	38.7	39.4	39.2	39.4	- 0.7	- 0.7
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	53.8	53.7	53.6	50.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	0	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	29.7	30.1	30.3	29.5	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.7	0	- 0.5
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,974.8	1,944.9	1,935.0	1,878.8	+ 29.9	+ 96.0
Mining & Quarrying 10-14	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7	+ 0.1	0
Contract Construction 15-17	109.1	99.3	96.3	105.3	+ 9.8	+ 3.8
Transportation & Trans. Services 40-47	146.7	145.4	145.1	125.9	+ 1.3	+ 20.8
Railroads 400	45.1	45.1	45.4	48.4	0	- 3.3
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing 420	57.6	56.6	56.2	34.8	+ 1.0	+ 22.8
Communication & Public Utilities 48-49	59.4	59.1	59.1	58.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Wholesale Trade 50	221.6	220.3	219.1	211.1	+ 1.3	+ 10.5
Retail Trade 52-59	435.2	428.4	426.5	416.8	+ 6.8	+ 18.4
Department Stores 531	74.2	73.9	73.0	69.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.1
Mail Order Houses 532	31.1	31.2	31.9	31.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate 60-67	170.2	168.9	168.6	164.9	+ 1.3	+ 5.3
Service & Misc. Industries 07,09,70-89,99	485.1	479.2	477.3	467.7	+ 5.9	+ 17.4
Government 91-94	341.8	338.7	337.6	323.2	+ 3.1	+ 18.6
Federal Government 91	77.1	76.8	77.0	77.6	+ 0.3	- 0.5
State & Local Government 92-93	264.7	261.9	260.6	245.6	+ 2.8	+ 19.1
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 2/	213.9	211.4	213.4	221.3	+ 2.5	- 7.4
C. Agricultural Employment	11.2	9.1	8.1	10.0	+ 2.1	+ 1.2
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	1.7 a/	3.3	5.5	25.0	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industry: Primary metal (1,700).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar. 1968	Feb. 1968	Mar. 1967	Mar. 1968	Feb. 1968	Mar. 1967	Mar. 1968	Feb. 1968	Mar. 1967
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	$130.91	$129.76*	$126.66	40.7	40.6	41.4	$3.22	$3.20	$3.06
Lumber & Wood Prods.	101.75	98.54	90.02	39.6	39.7	37.2	2.57	2.48	2.42
Furniture & Fixtures	131.53	122.33*	116.08	42.3	40.8	40.8	3.11	3.00*	2.84
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	122.29	123.01	116.49	40.4	40.8	40.6	3.02	3.01	2.87
Primary Metal Indus.	149.98	147.24	142.88	42.3	41.9	42.1	3.55	3.51	3.40
Fabricated Metal Prods.	142.96	141.70	133.72	42.1	41.9	42.5	3.39	3.38	3.15
Non-Electrical Machinery	147.51	145.10*	145.56	42.1	42.4	43.9	3.50	3.43	3.32
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	113.34	111.83*	110.77	39.1	38.8*	39.7	2.90	2.88	2.79
Transportation Equip.	143.46	145.72*	138.90	40.7	40.7*	41.1	3.53	3.58	3.38
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	127.07	126.14	123.31	41.2	41.1	41.4	3.08	3.07	2.98
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	107.08	107.19	101.43	40.0	40.4	40.1	2.68	2.66	2.53
Food & Kindred Prods.	127.53	129.38*	126.41	40.5	41.0	42.1	3.15	3.15	3.00
Textile Mill Prods.	97.27	94.32	88.65	42.3	40.5	39.5	2.30	2.33	2.24
Apparel Prods.	87.89	84.01	82.60	37.6	36.3	38.1	2.34	2.31	2.17
Paper & Allied Prods.	119.91	118.17	119.73	42.4	42.2	43.5	2.83	2.80	2.75
Printing & Publishing	142.39	142.33*	140.86	38.0	37.8*	39.1	3.74	3.76*	3.61
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	136.87	139.67*	136.08	40.5	41.2*	42.0	3.38	3.39	3.24
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	148.91	152.27	143.44	41.8	42.6	42.3	3.56	3.58	3.39
Rubber Prods.	117.43	115.08*	116.84	40.5	39.9	42.0	2.90	2.88*	2.78
Leather & Leather Prods.	124.05	123.30	113.40	42.8	43.1	41.7	2.90	2.86	2.72
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	198.72	197.19	186.95	37.8	37.4	37.9	5.26	5.28	4.93
Communication & Pub. Util.	138.34	140.62	142.54	39.8	41.0	40.9	3.48	3.43	3.48
Wholesale Trade	141.21	138.57*	138.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade [3]	83.90	83.15	77.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	78.45	78.65	73.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	74.70	72.97	72.08	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] - Chicago Area
March 1968

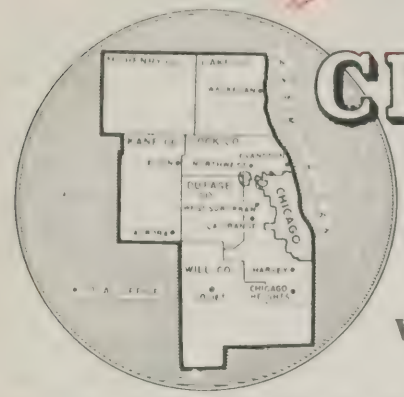
INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	19-39	956.7	4.2	3.4	4.8	2.7	0.7
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.9	6.3	6.0	6.0	3.9	0.4
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.0	5.2	4.1	5.3	3.5	0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.3	8.7	7.3	7.3	5.4	0.6
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.0	3.5	3.0	4.1	2.0	0.7
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.1	4.4	3.5	5.4	2.7	1.1
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	127.3	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.9	0.5
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	159.7	4.4	3.3	6.0	3.1	1.2
Transportation Equip.	37	32.5	4.2	3.2	5.1	2.5	1.5
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	31.6	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.4	0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.3	6.5	5.9	6.2	4.0	0.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	85.9	3.5	2.7	3.7	1.9	0.5
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.6	5.4	3.4	8.4	3.3	4.2
Apparel Prods.	23	26.3	6.6	6.0	5.1	3.1	1.0
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.6	6.8	6.2	7.9	5.2	0.8
Printing & Publishing	27	93.1	2.9	2.1	3.1	1.9	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	53.8	3.7	2.8	3.9	2.2	0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.4	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.1	0.2
Rubber Prods.	30	29.7	5.6	5.2	7.6	5.6	0.2
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.2	3.3	2.4	3.5	2.5	0.3
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,897.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.1	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	0	0.8
Contract Construction	15-17	99.3	5.8	4.4	4.3	1.3	2.7
Transportation [3]	41-47	100.3	2.4	1.8	2.7	1.3	0.3
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	59.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	*
Wholesale Trade	50	220.3	2.5	2.1	3.0	1.9	0.4
Retail Trade	52-59	428.4	3.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	0.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	168.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.9	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. [4]	70-89	476.5	4.2	3.9	4.2	2.8	0.4
Government	91-94	338.6	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.6	0.2

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

TATE DOCUMENTS

MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

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MAY 1968

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

LATE WINTER MILDNESS INSPIRES MARCH GAINS

The Easter shopping season and the springtime reawakening of outdoor activities helped to erase February employment decreases in the Chicago Area and lifted the mid-March number of jobholders by over 18,200. The increase resulted in an all-time high for March of 2,913,400 nonfarm wage and salary workers. The estimated number of unemployed fell to 85,000, which represented an unemployment rate of 2.6 percent, down from February's 2.8 percent.

NONMANUFACTURING LEADS UPSURGE

Nonmanufacturing activities furnished the major upward impetus during the month, adding 18,300 jobs between mid-February and mid-March. This was more than 4,000 better than last year's comparable rise and reflected the lamb-like behavior of winter's end. The upsurge, which resulted in a new March high for nonmanufacturing of 1,953,300, was led by construction (5,300), retail trade (4,500), and service industries (4,100).

While much of the construction gain took place among general contractors, good increases were also noted among masonry contractors, tilers, excavators, wreckers and structural steel engineering companies. The largest part of the gain in retail trade occurred in the restaurant field and was attributed to the opening of open air ice cream and refreshment stands, as well as to a seasonal increase in indoor restaurant business. Among service industries, hospitals and the amusement and recreation sector added over 1,000 workers each while an estimated 1,500 workers augmented government payrolls, mostly in local educational institutions.

The continuing shift in Chicago area employment from manufacturing to service industries is illustrated by the trend over the past five years. Between March 1963 and March 1968 manufacturing employment rose from 841,700 to 960,100, a 14.1 percent rise. During the same period, service producing industries (finance-insurance-real-estate, trade, service and miscellaneous industries, and state and local government) spiralled from 1,259,500 to 1,564,000, an increase of 24 percent.

MANUFACTURING DOWNTREND LEVELS OFF

Employment in manufacturing industries has slipped downward each month since last November, but the mid-February to mid-March decline was only nominal, the result of diverse trends in both durable and nondurable goods activities. Recalls following the settlement of a labor-management dispute in the nonelectrical machinery industry added 4,900 names to payrolls; however, disagreements affecting some die casting and forging companies left primary metals employment lower by 2,700 in March. All major segments of electrical machinery reported lower employment levels with scattered losses of from 100 to 300 workers for most segments attributed to a sales slowdown and model change-over season. Hardest hit by the sales lag were manufacturers of radios and television sets where a decline of 900 jobs was reported.

In summary the durable goods division netted a nominal gain of about 600 for the month, its first upward movement in some months and possibly the beginning of a resurgence in this sector. Losses in nondurable goods industries--scattered and of minor significance--overshadowed gains, leaving a net loss of about 700.

UNEMPLOYMENT RANKS REDUCED

As springtime opportunities began to bud throughout the six-county area, the need for help particularly in such fields as construction and other outdoor activities tended to trim the ranks of the unemployed. February's jobseekers, listed at 89,000,

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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LATE WINTER MILDNESS INSPIRES MARCH GAINS *(continued from page 1)*

dwindled to an estimated 85,000 as of mid-March.

The area's unemployment rate fell in March to 2.6 percent of the civilian work force from February's 2.8 percent. During the same interval the national unemployment ratio moved from 4.2 to 3.8 percent. Qualified jobseekers continued in short supply for many Chicago area industries, especially in suburban locations while central city areas contained considerable numbers of unemployed, hemmed in by transportation difficulties and other problems hampering job placement.

LONG TERM GAINS HELD DOWN BY DURABLE GOODS

In expanding by more than 62,000 employees since March 1967, losses of 21,100 manufacturing jobholders were eclipsed by nonmanufacturing employment gains of 32,400 in trade, 19,600 in service and miscellaneous industries, and 18,600 in state and local governments.

The year-to-year decreases in factory employment were attributed entirely to durable goods operations. Spearheading the decline, producers of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies--beset by dampening of general product demand--trimmed payrolls by an aggregate 14,500 workers. Major contributors to this downturn were radio and television manufacturers. Nonelectrical machinery producers reported 3,100 fewer workers than in March 1967, attributable primarily to a decline in farm equipment sales and a significant loss of competitive position in foreign markets, the latter brought about by the British pound devaluation. Increased competition from foreign markets was also a factor in the 3,600 decrease in primary metals employment.

Nondurable goods, although not particularly bouyant over the year, were able to wind up on the plus side, based mainly on strength in chemicals and allied products as military requirements continued to accelerate.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The stability of Chicago area manufacturing operations was further reflected by the figures on hours of work, which tend to expand or contract with economic swings. The average factory workweek remained steady at 40.6 hours for both January and February. Average weekly earnings during the period ebbed slightly, from $130.31 to $129.72. Aside from a sharp cutback in work hours in the metal cans segment of fabricated metal products (as production was eased following a stockpiling flurry by customers), and a decline in primary metals hours, changes were held generally within normal limits.

NEW EMPLOYMENT HIGHS ANTICIPATED

Chicago area employers surveyed by the Illinois State Employment Service are planning an increase of over 115,000 in employment between mid-March and mid-July. The outlook is more optimistic than spring surveys in previous years and if the anticipated employment goal is realized, nonagricultural wage and salary employment will set a new all-time high in early summer, exceeding the 3 million mark for the first time.

Over 80 percent of the anticipated rise is expected to take place in non-manufacturing activities, with construction setting the pace and services, government, and retail trade not far behind. Manufacturers of durable goods expect to welcome about 13,000 new jobholders and an estimated 8,000 should be absorbed into soft goods production.

Numerous additional openings for part-time and temporary summer help are also expected to appear; however, the effect on the mid-year unemployment situation is problematical, in view of the results of a recent U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, which revealed that 320,000 youths from 16 to 20 will be hunting jobs throughout the Chicago area as soon as school is out. Last year, because of the large scale entry of school youth looking for summer jobs, area unemployment peaked at 120,000 in July, 3.6 percent of the civilian work force.

EFFORTS TO AID HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED IN HIGH GEAR

Government, employers, and community groups pushed ahead during March in the continuing effort to help the training and hiring of the hard-core jobless. High on the agenda was the Manpower Development and Training Program where a broad spectrum of occupational courses was to get under way shortly, based on occupations consistently appearing on the Labor Department's shortage list. A course in mechanical drafting for high school dropouts was to be followed by others, including surgical technician, nurse aide, refresher training for registered nurses, hospital housekeeper, and practical nurse in the medical field. Among other courses scheduled were those for general office clerk, welder, machine operator, and gas station attendant.

Other programs already in process include adult basic education and On-The-Job training in several industries such as hospitals, automotive supply firms, airlines, and restaurants. In addition, counseling, vocational planning, and recruitment services were stressed as part of the effort to speed the work of channeling hard-core jobless into the ranks of the gainfully employed.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	March 1968 1/	February 1968	January 1968	March 1967	Change to March 1968 from: February 1968	Change to March 1968 from: March 1967
1. Civilian Work Force	3,222.4	3,211.2	3,215.4	3,159.8	+ 11.2	+ 62.6
2. Unemployment	85.0	89.0	88.0	79.0	- 4.0	+ 6.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,134.1	3,116.7	3,127.4	3,078.9	+ 17.4	+ 55.2
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers	2,913.4	2,895.2	2,904.1	2,851.2	+ 18.2	+ 62.2
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	960.1	960.2	968.2	981.2	- 0.1	- 21.1
(a) Durable Goods	619.3	618.7	626.0	644.2	+ 0.6	- 24.9
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.1	24.3	24.2	25.9	- 0.2	- 1.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	19.2	19.3	20.0	20.0	- 0.1	- 0.8
Primary Metal Industries 33	69.8	72.5	71.7	73.4	- 2.7	- 3.6
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	35.5	35.3	34.9	35.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	7.7	9.2	9.2	9.7	- 1.5	- 2.0
Fabricated Metal Products 34	112.3	112.0	112.6	113.0	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Metal Cans .341	8.1	8.4	9.2	9.3	- 0.3	- 1.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	16.6	16.4	16.5	15.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Metal Stampings .346	27.0	27.1	27.2	26.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	128.1	123.0	128.2	131.2	+ 5.1	- 3.1
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	22.9	18.0	22.8	23.2	+ 4.9	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	29.1	29.2	29.7	30.8	- 0.1	- 1.7
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	160.9	163.0	165.1	175.4	- 2.1	- 14.5
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	30.3	31.2	32.9	36.5	- 0.9	- 6.2
Communication Equipment .366	50.3	50.4	50.2	50.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Transportation Equipment 37	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.5	0.0	0.0
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	16.1	16.2	16.1	14.9	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Railroad Equipment .374	12.5	12.5	13.0	13.9	0.0	- 1.4
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	31.8	31.7	31.8	32.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	31.6	31.4	30.8	31.6	+ 0.2	0.0
(b) Nondurable Goods	340.8	341.5	342.2	337.0	- 0.7	+ 3.8
Food & Kindred Products 20	86.7	86.5	87.2	86.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Meat Products .201	14.7	14.7	15.1	15.1	0.0	- 0.4
Bakery Products .205	19.4	19.1	19.2	18.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Confectionery & Related Products .207	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products 22	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	26.2	25.8	25.6	26.3	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Paper & Allied Products 26	33.9	34.0	33.9	32.5	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Printing & Publishing 27	93.9	93.6	94.3	93.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Commercial Printing .275	39.6	39.2	40.4	39.6	+ 0.4	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	53.6	53.6	53.2	50.7	0.0	+ 2.9
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	29.0	30.3	30.4	29.1	- 1.3	- 0.1
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,953.3	1,935.0	1,935.9	1,870.0	+ 18.3	+ 83.3
Mining & Quarrying .10-14	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Contract Construction .15-17	101.6	96.3	97.3	96.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0
Transportation & Trans. Services .40-47	145.7	145.1	145.0	145.7	+ 0.6	0.0
Railroads 400	45.1	45.4	45.2	48.4	- 0.3	- 3.3
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	56.8	56.2	56.3	55.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
Communication & Public Utilities .48-49	59.2	59.1	59.0	58.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale Trade 50	220.7	219.1	219.3	208.5	+ 1.6	+ 12.2
Retail Trade .52-59	431.0	426.5	430.7	410.8	+ 4.5	+ 20.2
Department Stores .531	73.5	73.0	74.3	68.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.7
Mail Order Houses .532	31.1	31.9	34.2	31.5	- 0.8	- 0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	169.0	168.6	168.8	163.5	+ 0.4	+ 5.5
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	481.4	477.3	475.0	461.8	+ 4.1	+ 19.6
Government .91-94	339.1	337.6	335.3	319.6	+ 1.5	+ 19.5
Federal Government 91	77.2	77.0	76.8	76.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
State & Local Government .92-93	261.9	260.6	258.5	243.3	+ 1.3	+ 18.6
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 2/	211.6	213.4	215.9	218.8	- 1.8	- 7.2
C. Agricultural Employment	9.1	8.1	7.4	8.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.2
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	3.3a/	5.5	0	1.9	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. All estimates, except agriculture, revised to a March 1967 benchmark.

2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

a/ Includes persons in the following industries:
Primary metal (2,800) and stone, clay & glass products (500).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1968	Jan. 1968	Feb. 1967	Feb. 1968	Jan. 1968	Feb. 1967	Feb. 1968	Jan. 1968	Feb. 1967
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$129.72	$130.31*	$127.56	40.6	40.6	41.6	$3.20	$3.21*	$3.06
Lumber & Wood Prods.	98.54	97.16	89.84	39.7	38.4	36.7	2.48	2.53	2.45
Furniture & Fixtures	120.86	126.53*	113.33	40.8	41.5*	40.0	2.96	3.05*	2.83
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	123.01	120.80*	116.29	40.8	40.0*	40.5	3.01	3.02*	2.87
Primary Metal Indus.	147.24	153.56*	143.57	41.9	43.0*	42.3	3.51	3.57	3.39
Fabricated Metal Prods.	141.70	143.81*	134.39	41.9	42.6	42.4	3.38	3.38*	3.17
Non-Electrical Machinery	145.35	142.37*	145.78	42.4	41.8*	44.0	3.43	3.41*	3.32
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	111.77	113.83*	113.95	38.9	39.1	40.9	2.88	2.91	2.79
Transportation Equip.	145.33	147.07*	147.96	40.6	41.0*	43.1	3.58	3.59*	3.43
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	126.14	122.21	121.83	41.1	40.8	41.2	3.07	3.00	2.96
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	107.19	104.50	99.71	40.4	39.4	39.6	2.66	2.65	2.52
Food & Kindred Prods.	129.25	129.93*	127.15	41.0	41.2	42.4	3.15	3.15*	3.00
Textile Mill Prods.	94.32	93.23*	89.19	40.5	40.3*	38.7	2.33	2.31*	2.30
Apparel Prods.	84.01	77.79	83.44	36.3	34.3	38.5	2.31	2.27	2.17
Paper & Allied Prods.	118.17	118.41	118.05	42.2	42.0	43.4	2.80	2.82	2.72
Printing & Publishing	142.27	141.02*	141.07	37.9	37.9*	39.0	3.75	3.73*	3.61
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	140.11	140.51*	135.26	41.3	40.9*	41.8	3.39	3.43	3.24
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	152.27	156.31*	145.56	42.6	43.6*	42.8	3.58	3.58*	3.40
Rubber Prods.	114.69	114.13	117.73	39.9	39.7	42.1	2.87	2.87	2.79
Leather & Leather Prods.	123.30	124.43*	111.08	43.1	42.7	41.5	2.86	2.91*	2.68
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	197.19	195.48*	187.32	37.4	37.4	37.6	5.28	5.23*	4.98
Communication & Pub. Util.	140.62	138.44	144.20	41.0	39.9	42.2	3.43	3.47	3.42
Wholesale Trade	138.70	141.93*	136.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	83.15	85.15*	76.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	78.65	77.12	74.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	72.97	75.03	69.42	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ - Chicago Area
February 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	960.2	4.0	3.4	4.7	2.5	1.0
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.9	5.1	4.9	5.6	4.1	0.5
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.3	4.9	4.3	6.2	3.6	1.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.3	5.9	5.5	6.9	4.1	1.8
Primary Metal Indus.	33	72.5	3.8	3.2	3.4	1.8	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.0	4.3	3.7	5.3	2.4	1.8
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	123.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	1.9	0.2
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	163.0	3.7	2.9	5.9	3.0	1.3
Transportation Equip.	37	33.5	4.2	3.3	6.7	2.7	3.0
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	31.7	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.2	0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.4	5.7	5.0	6.3	3.8	1.1
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	86.5	3.0	2.0	4.1	1.8	1.5
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.7	5.8	4.6	5.5	3.0	2.0
Apparel Prods.	23	25.8	4.8	4.2	4.6	2.9	0.8
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	34.0	7.2	6.7	6.8	4.2	0.3
Printing & Publishing	27	93.6	2.8	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.0
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	53.6	4.0	3.4	3.8	2.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.3	3.4	2.8	2.9	1.7	b/
Rubber Prods.	30	30.3	6.4	5.6	7.9	4.6	0.5
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.4	4.2	3.5	4.7	3.0	b/
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,887.1	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.2	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.4	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Contract Construction	15-17	96.3	3.6	2.6	3.8	1.9	1.9
Transportation 3/	41-47	99.7	4.1	2.6	3.4	1.3	1.6
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	59.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.0	b/
Wholesale Trade	50	219.1	2.8	2.3	2.7	1.7	0.3
Retail Trade	52-59	426.5	3.4	2.9	4.5	3.5	0.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	168.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.7	b/
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	474.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.4	0.5
Government	91-94	337.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
a/ Not Reported. b/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

All of us owe a great debt to the Veteran. You, as an employer, are more directly able to ease some of that debt than are most Americans. Thousands of veterans are returning to civilian life every day and are seeking jobs. Some are highly skilled in a particular field, and most all have a common denominator: the ability, energy and desire to work.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, Chicagoland's interesting and lively television program of job and training openings, attracts thousands of unemployed viewers each week. The show, presented every Saturday at 1:00 P. M. by CBS-TV working with the Illinois State Employment Service numbers many veterans among these viewers. Here is your opportunity to tap their special skills. All you have to do is pick up the phone and call WE-9-1900, the special OPPORTUNITY LINE number. You will be connected directly with an interviewer in an Illinois State Employment Office. Just tell him you wish to place a TV job order. Give him the number of openings and all the necessary information: duties, hours, wages, locations.

Your order may be included in one of the categories listed on THE OPPORTUNITY LINE'S TV Job Board, or it may be read by the program announcer. Responding workers, tailored to your particular instructions, will be referred promptly through the appropriate ISES office.

If you hire a person through the show, his or her story may be shown on the "Success Story of the Week" segment of the program. Of course, your permission and that of the worker for any publicity will be requested beforehand.

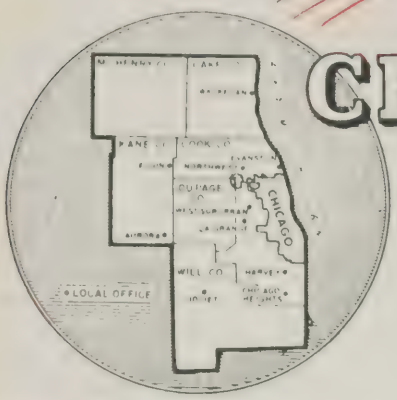
Call THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, WE 9-1900. You may find just the right applicant for that opening you are trying to fill. Remember, no fee is charged for any service rendered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Operations

DOCUMENTS ROOM

MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

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APRIL 1968

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL - STATE - NATIONAL

FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SLIPS SEASONALLY

Seasonal slackening in retail sales and the presence of labor-management disputes were the principal factors which brought a drop of 12,500 in employment among Chicago area employers during the 30-day period ending in mid-February. Non-farm wage and salary employment as of that date totalled 2,891,600. However, the dip in employment is expected to be short-lived as employer plans point to a probable rise of 125,000 between mid-February and June.

SLIGHT DROP IN FACTORY JOBS

Manufacturing industries in mid-February showed a total of 961,200 workers, a drop of nearly 8,000 from the preceding month. The decline took place entirely in the durable goods sector with minor gains being registered in non-durable goods. A labor-management dispute involving 5,000 workers occurred among construction machinery manufacturers and was the chief factor in lowering nonelectrical machinery employment to 122,500. A second dispute, involving 500 employees, developed in the glass products segment of the stone, clay, and glass field where overall payrolls slumped by 700 from the previous month. The opening of a new radio-TV plant outside the Chicago area and some slowdown in sales brought about a discontinuance of one work shift and a 2,200 dip in electrical machinery. The primary metals industry advanced slightly, by 600, with most of the gain occurring at steel works and rolling mills which were aided by additional orders for military and construction products. The metal can segment of fabricated metals fell by 600 as production eased following stockpiling by customers in anticipation of a possible dispute. New contracts, however, were negotiated without a work stoppage.

NONMANUFACTURING DOWN MODERATELY

A total of 8,100 retail trade workers were trimmed from payrolls following January sales and inventory-taking as nonmanufacturing employment tapered off to 1,930,400. The winter downtrends in sales and construction were tempered to a slight extent by early advances in several service industries. The largest decreases happened at mail order firms where 3,200 workers were affected by the typical pattern for this time of year. Construction employment was curtailed by 2,200 mainly split between general construction and such special trade contracting as structural steel and excavation. Significant gains during the 30-day period were limited to the service industries and government. In the former, hotels and business services began to add staff in anticipation of a spring pickup. Hospitals and medical services continued their build-up of personnel rosters while educational institutions accounted for much of the 2,500 increase in government at the state and local levels, attributable to the start of the new spring term.

UNEMPLOYMENT SLIGHTLY HIGHER

The number of unemployed in the Chicago area inched upward to 89,000 as of mid-February, compared to 88,000 one month earlier. As of mid-February, unemployment amounted to 2.8 percent of the civilian labor force. Although the number of persons at work fell by 14,800 from mid-January to mid-February-mainly the customary release of extra help brought in for the holiday shopping season-the decline had little effect on the overall volume of unemployment due to the withdrawal of most of the temporary workers from the job market.

TWELVE MONTH SPAN BRINGS RISE IN JOBS

Chicago area nonfarm wage and salary employment continued to

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SLIPS SEASONALLY *(continued from page 1)*

climb sporadically throughout the 12 month period ending mid-February 1968. The overall employment picture improved by 64,800 as gains of 83,100 in nonmanufacturing were partly offset by moderate losses in manufacturing. Largest strides were made by government agencies where 23,000 were added to serve educational institutions and various local agencies. Service industries added 19,500 workers as private schools, hospitals, and business service continued to grow. Expansion in department stores, groceries, and restaurants brought employment in retail trade up by 17,300 workers. Mail order houses, however, reported that automation and a slowdown in sales was responsible for the dropping of 1,400 workers over the year. Finance, insurance and real estate firms added 6,000 additional workers to handle the credit card flow and the adding of new departments in insurance companies. In spite of a 3,500 decline among railroads, increased activity in the motor freight segment helped boost transportation services by 600. Construction firms increased by about 3,100 over the year with all major segments sharing.

With few exceptions, mainly within the nondurable goods group, this was an off year for manufacturing industries and employment levels fell by 18,300. Durable goods industries, plagued by effects of over-production and sales slowdowns, dropped 25,300 workers. Hardest hit was the electrical machinery industry which found itself down by 13,900 workers, with almost half of the loss occurring among manufacturers of radios and television sets. One company ceased operations and many others reported large-scale layoffs due to a lessened demand for such products as color TV sets. Other fields showing diminished activity were household appliance manufacturers and makers of electronic components including TV picture tubes. A setback of 8,600 in nonelectrical machinery employment included the 5,000 workers in the construction machinery industry involved in the previously mentioned dispute. Metal-working machinery lost 1,200 workers over the year due to a lag in sales orders, and some firms engaged in the manufacture of engines and turbines cited over-production and an unseasonal drop in business orders as reasons for reducing their production forces.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Gains of 7,000 in the nondurable goods area were led by chemicals firms, which added 3,700 workers over the year to handle additional business from government and other customers. The paper industry reported increased demand for converted paper products which resulted in an additional 1,800 hires since last February.

AUTOMOTIVE OVERTIME UP

During January the usual mid-winter lull had an unusually light effect on average weekly earnings of factory workers. An overall drop of 56¢ brought the average weekly paycheck to $130.15. Conventional declines in average hours and earnings in stone-clay-glass, nonelectrical machinery, and apparel were opposed by an unexpectedly early and healthy spurt in overtime in motor vehicle equipment operations, where weekly pay swelled by $17.51 to $157.77 and hours moved up from 42.3 in mid-December to 44.9 in January. Iron and steel foundries added an hour and a half to average working time and $8.84 to weekly pay since mid-December. However, aside from increases in weekly earnings in metal can manufacturing, fabricated metal products remained fairly steady.

STRONG JOB UPSURGE SEEN FOR COMING MONTHS

A survey of representative employers indicates employment will increase by about 125,000 between February and June. One year ago the February-June increase in jobholders was 117,000; however, in the same span two years ago the increase amounted to 142,000. With the approach of warm weather, nonmanufacturing industries anticipate increases of as much as 100,000. Competing for honors will be construction and retail trade, both of which traditionally lead springtime growth in nonmanufacturing. Other nonfactory groups which foresee large gains in employment over the next few months are various local governments, and the service industries, due in large measure to stepped-up activity for tourist attractions, outdoor recreation, and entertainment facilities throughout the Chicago area.

Gains in manufacturing, although nominal as compared to expectations in nonmanufacturing, will still reflect a general business uptrend and should rise about 25,000 by the start of the vacation season. By contrast, the February-June 1967 manufacturing rise was only 2,300. Hard goods employers should expand payrolls by about 15,000. A large percentage of this should go to construction machinery where 5,000 workers are momentarily expected back to work. Smaller but nonetheless significant gains are anticipated by manufacturers of blast furnace and rolling mill products where military and construction requirements continue to mount. Producers of fabricated metal products anticipate staffing increases to handle spring orders for metal cans and structural products.

Producers of food products should lead nondurable gains as warm weather brings its usual heavy demand for bakery products, confectioneries, and soft drinks.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	February 1968 1/	January 1968	December 1967	February 1967	Change to February 1968 from January 1968	Change to February 1968 from February 1967
Civilian Work Force	3,207.1	3,215.4	3,304.9	3,138.6	- 8.3	+ 68.5
Unemployment	89.0	88.0	88.0	83.0	+ 1.0	+ 6.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	xxx	xxx
Civilian Employment	3,112.6	3,127.4	3,214.3	3,054.8	- 14.8	+ 57.8
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers	2,891.6	2,904.1	2,984.8	2,826.8	- 12.5	+ 64.8
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	961.2	968.2	977.2	979.5	- 7.0	- 18.3
(a) Durable Goods	618.2	626.0	632.4	643.5	- 7.8	- 25.3
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	0	+ 0.3
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.1	24.2	24.5	25.8	- 0.1	- 1.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	19.3	20.0	20.6	19.8	- 0.7	- 0.5
Primary Metal Industries 33	72.3	71.7	71.3	73.6	+ 0.6	- 1.3
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	35.5	34.9	34.7	35.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.7	0	- 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products 34	112.0	112.6	113.4	112.3	- 0.6	- 0.3
Metal Cans .341	8.6	9.2	9.4	9.0	- 0.6	- 0.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	16.6	16.5	16.7	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Metal Stampings .346	27.2	27.2	27.3	26.8	0	+ 0.4
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	122.5	128.2	128.8	131.1	- 5.7	- 8.6
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	18.1	22.8	22.9	23.4	- 4.7	- 5.3
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	29.5	29.7	29.8	30.7	- 0.2	- 1.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	162.9	165.1	168.4	176.8	- 2.2	- 13.9
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	31.4	32.9	34.3	37.6	- 1.5	- 6.2
Communication Equipment .366	50.2	50.2	50.5	50.1	0	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment 37	34.3	33.6	33.9	33.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	16.2	16.1	16.3	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Railroad Equipment .374	13.2	13.0	12.9	14.1	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	31.4	31.8	31.7	32.1	- 0.4	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	31.4	30.8	31.7	31.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
(b) Nondurable Goods	343.0	342.2	344.8	336.0	+ 0.8	+ 7.0
Food & Kindred Products 20	87.2	87.2	86.7	86.8	0	+ 0.4
Meat Products .201	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Bakery Products .205	19.5	19.2	18.1	18.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Confectionery & Related Products .207	15.0	15.0	15.3	14.8	0	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products 22	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	25.7	25.6	26.8	26.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Paper & Allied Products 26	33.9	33.9	33.6	32.1	0	+ 1.8
Printing & Publishing 27	94.3	94.3	95.9	93.0	0	+ 1.3
Commercial Printing .275	40.0	40.4	41.1	39.7	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	54.0	53.2	53.2	50.3	+ 0.8	+ 3.7
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	30.1	30.4	30.7	29.7	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	0	- 0.3
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,930.4	1,935.9	2,007.6	1,847.3	- 5.5	+ 83.1
Mining & Quarrying .10-14	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	- 0.1	0
Contract Construction .15-17	95.1	97.3	107.7	92.0	- 2.2	+ 3.1
Transportation & Trans. Services .40-47	145.1	145.0	150.3	144.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Railroads 400	45.2	45.2	46.5	48.7	0	- 3.5
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	56.5	56.3	58.8	55.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Communication & Public Utilities .48-49	58.4	59.0	60.0	57.9	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade 50	220.3	219.3	220.7	207.2	+ 1.0	+ 13.1
Retail Trade .52-59	422.6	430.7	470.7	405.3	- 8.1	+ 17.3
Department Stores .531	72.9	74.3	91.8	68.0	- 1.4	+ 4.9
Mail Order Houses .532	31.0	34.2	43.7	32.4	- 3.2	- 1.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	168.4	168.8	168.9	162.4	- 0.4	+ 6.0
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	477.3	475.0	478.3	457.8	+ 2.3	+ 19.5
Government .91-94	337.8	335.3	345.4	314.8	+ 2.5	+ 23.0
Federal Government 91	76.8	76.8	87.9	75.7	0	+ 1.1
State & Local Government .92-93	261.0	258.5	257.5	239.1	+ 2.5	+ 21.9
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 2/	213.2	215.9	221.1	220.3	- 2.7	- 7.1
C. Agricultural Employment	7.8	7.4	8.4	7.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	5.5 a/	0	2.6	0.8	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. All estimates, except agriculture, revised to a March 1967 benchmark.

2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

a/ Includes persons in the following industries:
Non-electrical machinery (5,000) and stone, clay & glass products (500).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1/] -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan. 1968	Dec. 1967	Jan. 1967	Jan. 1968	Dec. 1967	Jan. 1967	Jan. 1968	Dec. 1967	Jan. 1967
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$130.15	$130.71*	$125.67	40.6	41.0*	41.4	$3.20	$3.19*	$3.04
Lumber & Wood Prods.	97.16	100.20	88.38	38.4	40.7	36.4	2.53	2.46	2.43
Furniture & Fixtures	126.15	127.66	107.05	41.2	42.4	38.9	3.06	3.01	2.75
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	119.07	121.85*	115.84	39.9	40.7*	40.5	2.99	2.99*	2.86
Primary Metal Indus.	153.06	149.98	145.64	42.8	42.6	42.6	3.57	3.52	3.42
Fabricated Metal Prods.	142.32	141.71	135.07	42.6	42.2	42.8	3.34	3.36	3.15
Non-Electrical Machinery	143.65	146.00*	143.62	42.0	42.7*	43.7	3.42	3.42*	3.29
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	113.91	114.54*	109.58	39.1	39.6	40.2	2.91	2.89	2.72
Transportation Equip.	151.13	144.91*	143.01	42.2	41.9*	41.9	3.58	3.46	3.41
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	122.21	131.55	115.25	40.8	42.8	41.0	3.00	3.07	2.81
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	104.50	104.60	99.23	39.4	39.8	39.2	2.65	2.63	2.53
Food & Kindred Prods.	130.32	127.93*	125.70	41.2	41.0*	42.2	3.16	3.12*	2.98
Textile Mill Prods.	92.92	94.11	92.31	40.0	41.7	40.6	2.32	2.26	2.27
Apparel Prods.	77.79	83.98	81.35	34.3	37.1	38.1	2.27	2.27	2.13
Paper & Allied Prods.	118.41	118.94	116.88	42.0	42.7	43.1	2.82	2.79	2.71
Printing & Publishing	138.68	140.69	137.86	37.6	37.7	38.5	3.69	3.73	3.58
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	140.50	141.39*	136.06	41.0	41.6	42.0	3.43	3.40*	3.24
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	151.43	149.08*	148.71	42.7	42.6*	42.8	3.55	3.50*	3.48
Rubber Prods.	114.13	116.46*	114.26	39.7	40.4	41.6	2.87	2.89	2.75
Leather & Leather Prods.	122.74	122.84	112.55	42.7	43.5	42.4	2.87	2.82	2.65
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	194.89	196.79*	186.48	37.4	38.2*	37.8	5.22	5.16*	4.93
Communication & Pub. Util.	138.44	141.42	138.94	39.9	40.3	40.5	3.47	3.51	3.43
Wholesale Trade	141.10	145.59*	133.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	84.71	84.82*	76.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	77.12	79.70*	71.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	75.03	77.10	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1/] - Chicago SMSA
January 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	968.2	4.9	3.9	5.1	2.7	1.0
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.9	7.6	6.8	7.5	4.4	1.5
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.2	10.2	5.7	6.6	3.7	1.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.0	5.2	5.0	7.2	4.8	1.4
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.7	8.1	3.7	3.3	1.7	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.6	5.1	4.5	4.7	2.6	0.9
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	128.2	3.2	2.7	3.5	2.0	0.6
Electrical Machinery & Equipt.	36	165.1	5.2	4.3	6.4	3.5	1.0
Transportation Equipment	37	33.6	4.1	3.2	7.0	2.4	3.6
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	31.8	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.1	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	30.8	6.5	5.1	6.1	3.6	0.8
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.2	2.6	2.2	3.4	1.7	1.0
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.7	5.5	4.8	8.2	4.9	2.3
Apparel Prods.	23	25.6	5.5	4.8	4.8	2.9	0.9
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.9	8.0	7.6	6.3	4.3	0.2
Printing & Publishing	27	94.3	3.4	2.5	5.7	1.9	1.7
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	53.2	4.3	3.2	4.3	2.5	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.2	4.6	4.0	3.8	1.9	0.7
Rubber Prods.	30	30.4	7.6	7.1	8.3	4.8	0.9
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.4	3.8	2.9	3.9	2.3	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,935.9	3.7	3.3	4.2	2.8	0.9
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.5	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Contract Construction	15-17	97.3	2.6	2.1	3.7	1.0	2.5
Transportation 3/	41-47	99.8	3.3	1.9	3.3	1.3	1.6
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	59.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	*
Wholesale Trade	50	219.3	2.7	2.1	4.0	1.8	1.4
Retail Trade	52-59	430.7	3.2	2.7	5.8	4.2	1.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	168.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.5	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	472.4	5.1	4.8	4.7	3.3	0.5
Government	91-94	335.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	1.6	0.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries. a/ Not reported.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

Is summertime, with its employee vacations and "gone fishin'" days, a business headache for you? Can you use enthusiastic, eager-to-learn young people part-time or full-time from June to September?

Right now young men and women are registering for summer work through the Illinois State Employment Service. Now is the time to plan on using this available pool of manpower containing both experienced workers and trainees.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, an excitingly different TV show, is presented every Saturday at 1:00 P. M. by WBBM-TV (Channel 2) in conjunction with the Illinois State Employment Service. It may be just the medium you need to fill those important summer vacancies in your plant.

Call the special OPPORTUNITY LINE number, WE 9-1900. An experienced interviewer from the Employment Service will answer. Tell him you wish to place a TV summer job order (full-time or part-time). Give him the number of openings and include the location, duties, hours and wages for each one.

Your order may be included in one of the categories listed on THE OPPORTUNITY LINE'S TV Job Board. It also may be read by the program announcer. Screened applicants meeting your specifications will be referred promptly through the appropriate ISES office.

If you hire a person through the show, his or her story may be shown on the "Success Story of the Week" segment of the program. Of course, permission for this publicity will be requested beforehand from you and the worker hired.

WE 9-1900 is the OPPORTUNITY LINE for you, whether you need trainees or experienced, qualified workers. Remember the number, WE 9-1900, and remember too, there are no fees charged either to you or to the applicant for any service rendered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

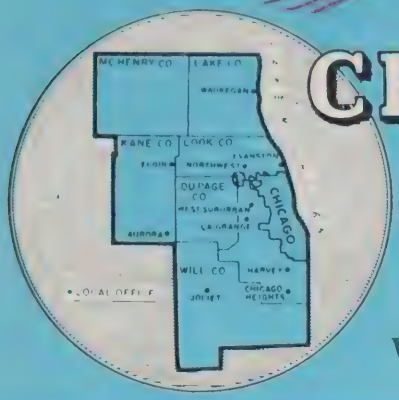
Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

STATE DOCUMENTS

MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIII NO. III
MARCH 1968

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

CHICAGO AREA EMPLOYMENT DROPS AS HOLIDAY SEASON ENDS

Post-holiday layoffs in retail trade coupled with seasonal cutbacks in construction and government and several manufacturing industries lowered non-farm wage and salary employment in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area to 2,896,700 in mid-January-a loss of 88,100 workers since mid-December.

NONFACTORY EMPLOYMENT BEARS BULK OF LOSS

The annual midwinter slump took its greatest toll in the nonmanufacturing sector where employment fell by 80,700 to a level of 1,926,900 for the month. Retail trade lost 38,100 persons to register a January employment figure of 432,600; department stores released nearly 20,000 and mail order houses dropped 7,000, with most of the remaining layoffs coming from restaurants, apparel shops, and gift item stores. Post-holiday retrenchment in the Post Office caused employment in the Federal segment of government to fall by 14,000. Contract construction firms released 9,500 workers, many of whom had worked for special trade contractors engaged in such activities as concrete and structural steel erection. General contractors and highway and street paving companies also trimmed payrolls considerably in January. Reductions of 2,100 in motor freight transport reflected a lessened demand stemming from seasonal slowdowns in manufacturing activity.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT SLIPS

Sales slowdowns also caused employment cuts in the manufacturing division of nonfarm wage and salary employment although these were of a lesser magnitude than those registered in nonmanufacturing. Manufacturing industries reduced staffs by 7,400 in January to bring their employment for the month to 969,800. Declines were concentrated among durable goods industries where losses of 6,800 workers left them with 625,500 persons employed. The drop was paced by electrical machinery which accounted for 60 percent of the decline in hard goods manufacturing. The effects of the winter lull were felt by the radio-TV sector and by household appliance manufacturers who also suffered heavy post-holiday cutbacks. A drop of 800 in the transportation equipment industry was occasioned in large part by a seasonal slowdown among manufacturers of some types of trailers.

Nondurable goods industries ended the period with 343,900 employees, virtually unchanged from the preceding month. Printing and publishing firms released 1,700. This was almost entirely offset by a gain of 1,100 in chemicals where new workers continued to be needed to handle government contracts and increases in the manufacture of beauty supplies. The food products industry added a net 600 workers on the strength of a 1,200 employment addition in bakery products following the settlement of a labor-management dispute. Scattered losses of between 50 and 200 occurred among a number of other food products industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES

Unemployment held steady at 88,000 for the Chicago SMSA from December to January. However, the rate of unemployment for the civilian work force edged up from 2.6 percent to 2.7 percent. This occurred because of the reduction in the size of the labor force from 3,324,200 to 3,226,900 as temporary workers, such as housewives and students who enter the work force during the holiday season, departed from the labor market in January. The exodus accounted for the 97,300 decline in the size of the civilian work force.

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
APR 1 1968
LIBRARY

CHICAGO AREA EMPLOYMENT DROPS AS HOLIDAY SEASON ENDS *(continued from page 1)*

OVERTIME HIKES EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings rose to $130.77 in manufacturing industries in December, a hike of $1.90 from the November rate. The larger paychecks resulted from additional overtime which brought average hourly earnings to $3.18 from the $3.15 rate posted in the previous month. The highest boost in weekly earnings for production workers occurred in the motor vehicles and equipment field, where earnings averaged $140.26, or $21.76 more than in November, for a work week of 42.3 hours. Next highest weekly increases went to metal stampings factory employees, who were paid on the average $159.26 per week for a work week of 42.8 hours.

Among selected nonmanufacturing industries, average weekly earnings in contract construction fell from $207.51 to $197.24 as cold weather caused average weekly hours to dip from 39.8 to 38.1. Average weekly earnings rose in retail trade to $84.55 for a boost of $2.72 during the height of the holiday shopping season.

NONFACTORY LEADS LONG TERM GAIN

Nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced by 63,600 over the year-ago level. Nonmanufacturing industries expanded considerably, clearing last year's mark by 68,400. Hospitals and private educational institutions headed the list of contributors to the 20,100 increase in service and miscellaneous industries. Department stores increased payrolls by 2,400 workers while gains in restaurants, grocery stores, and drug and liquor stores helped to boost employment in over-all retail trade by 17,100 over the year.

Although manufacturing employment dipped only 4,800 over the 12 month period, sales slowdowns in a number of hard goods lines left the durable goods division with 13,500 fewer workers. Among the major changes in hard goods was the loss of 5,600 workers in the radio-TV industry made necessary by reduced production schedules.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

The rise in communication equipment employment reflected the recall of workers who had been involved in a labor-management dispute during January, 1967. A loss of 2,100 employees in the furniture and fixtures industries resulted from the closing of one company earlier in the year. All major segments of nonelectrical machinery suffered a drop in sales volumes during the 12 month span, leaving that industry lower by 2,900 employees.

Nondurable goods industries added 8,700 workers over the year. The chemicals industry took on 4,700 workers in response to increases in government contracts. A gain of 1,700 workers among paper and allied products companies was attributed largely to expansion in the paper conversion field. The printing and publishing field boosted employment by 1,100 over the year, with much of the increase occurring among publishers of books and periodicals.

SPRING SEASON TO THAW LULL IN EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to rise by about 70,000 through the middle of May. With a little encouragement from the weather man, employment in the nonmanufacturing industries may expand by about 56,000. As parks, recreation areas, and other outdoor facilities cross the threshold of their busiest season, a great number of new workers will be needed in the service industries. Contractors anticipate recalling a large number of workers over the next few months as the demand for labor is reinforced by a broad and expanding list of construction projects. The reopening of seasonal ice cream and sandwich stands should bring significant gains to the restaurant field by the middle of May. Rises in restaurant employment are expected to bring gains in retail trade, notwithstanding some declines anticipated by department stores and mail order houses.

Manufacturing industries are looking for boosts of about 9,000 by March and perhaps an additional 5,000 by May. Most of this gain should occur in durable goods industries which is expected to rise by about 9,000 by May. The largest increase should be in nonelectrical machinery where manufacturers of internal combustion engines and industrial machinery indicate plans to step up production to meet expected seasonal increases in orders and to staff new plants. Some employers in the communication segment of the electrical machinery industry plan to add workers to handle anticipated orders for telephone and electronic communication equipment. The radio-TV segment of the same industry plans some additional cuts in staff by March to make way for model changes. The decreases should be partly made up by May however, when production begins on the new sets. Employers in fabricated metal products report plans to boost production on structural metal for the construction industry and on metal stamping parts for automobile and other products.

Nondurable goods industries should add three to four thousand persons by March, and then gradually increase to about five thousand by May. Largest gains are expected in chemicals firms, some of whom are engaged in the manufacture of munitions products under government contracts.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	January 1968 1/	December 1967	November 1967	January 1967	Change to January 1968 from: December 1967	January 1967
1. Civilian Work Force	3,226.9	3,324.2	3,301.8	3,167.7	- 97.3	+ 59.2
2. Unemployment	88.0	88.0	85.0	82.0	0	+ 6.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,138.9	3,233.6	3,216.3	3,083.5	- 94.7	+ 55.4
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers	2,896.7	2,984.8	2,964.6	2,833.1	- 88.1	+ 63.6
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	969.8	977.2	978.2	974.6	- 7.4	- 4.8
(a) Durable Goods	625.5	632.3	632.0	639.0	- 6.8	- 13.5
Lumber & Wood Products 24	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.1	24.5	24.7	26.2	- 0.4	- 2.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.3	20.6	20.7	19.9	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries 33	71.6	71.3	71.2	73.8	+ 0.3	- 2.2
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.7	34.7	34.5	35.4	0.0	- 0.7
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products 34	112.6	113.4	112.0	112.5	- 0.8	+ 0.1
Metal Cans .341	9.2	9.4	9.0	9.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	16.5	16.7	16.4	15.8	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Metal Stampings .346	27.2	27.3	26.6	26.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	128.6	128.8	128.4	131.5	- 0.2	- 2.9
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.7	0.0	- 0.8
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	29.8	29.5	29.4	30.8	+ 0.3	- 1.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	164.3	168.4	168.9	171.3	- 4.1	- 7.0
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	33.7	34.3	35.1	39.3	- 0.6	- 5.6
Communication Equipment .366	50.5	50.5	50.6	42.3	0.0	+ 8.2
Transportation Equipment 37	33.1	33.9	33.8	32.7	- 0.8	+ 0.4
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	16.1	16.3	16.0	14.6	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Railroad Equipment .374	12.9	12.9	13.1	14.0	0.0	- 1.1
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	31.8	31.7	31.7	32.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	31.1	31.7	32.5	31.2	- 0.6	- 0.1
(b) Nondurable Goods	343.9	344.5	345.8	335.2	- 0.6	+ 8.7
Food & Kindred Products 20	87.3	86.7	88.5	86.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
Meat Products .201	15.1	15.2	15.2	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Bakery Products .205	19.3	18.1	19.4	18.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.7
Confectionery & Related Products .207	15.1	15.3	15.7	14.7	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products 22	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	26.2	26.8	26.8	26.1	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Paper & Allied Products 26	34.0	33.6	33.1	32.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Printing & Publishing 27	94.2	95.9	95.7	93.1	- 1.7	+ 1.1
Commercial Printing .275	40.2	41.1	41.0	40.0	- 0.9	+ 0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	54.3	53.2	53.0	49.6	+ 1.1	+ 4.7
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.2	- 0.2	0.0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	30.5	30.7	30.9	29.9	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	0.0	- 0.3
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,926.9	2,007.6	1,986.4	1,858.5	- 80.7	+ 68.4
Mining & Quarrying .10-14	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	- 0.2	- 0.1
Contract Construction .15-17	98.2	107.7	114.0	95.6	- 9.5	+ 2.6
Transportation & Trans. Services .40-47	146.7	150.3	150.7	143.9	- 3.6	+ 2.8
Railroads 400	46.2	46.5	46.7	48.9	- 0.3	- 2.7
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	56.7	58.8	58.7	54.4	- 2.1	+ 2.3
Communication & Public Utilities .48-49	60.0	60.0	60.0	57.7	0.0	+ 2.3
Wholesale Trade 50	218.0	220.7	219.2	207.7	- 2.7	+ 10.3
Retail Trade .52-59	432.6	470.7	451.4	415.5	- 38.1	+ 17.1
Department Stores .531	73.4	91.8	82.2	71.0	- 18.4	+ 2.4
Mail Order Houses .532	36.7	43.7	41.1	36.1	- 7.0	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	167.9	168.9	168.8	162.5	- 1.0	+ 5.4
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	475.0	478.3	481.6	454.9	- 3.3	+ 20.1
Government .91-94	323.1	345.4	335.0	315.2	- 22.3	+ 7.9
Federal Government 91	73.9	87.9	77.9	76.2	- 14.0	- 2.3
State & Local Government .92-93	249.2	257.5	257.1	239.0	- 8.3	+ 10.2
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment	234.8	240.4	239.9	243.3	- 5.6	- 8.5
C. Agricultural Employment	7.4	8.4	11.8	7.1	- 1.0	+ 0.3
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0	2.6	0.5	2.2	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. All estimates, except agriculture, revised to a March 1967 benchmark.

NOTE: The item "All Other Non-Farm Employment" is comprised of self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households. Ordnance and Tobacco manufacturing are included in the Manufacturing Total, even though not shown separately.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1967	Nov. 1967	Dec. 1966	Dec. 1967	Nov. 1967	Dec. 1966	Dec. 1967	Nov. 1967	Dec. 1966
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$130.77	$128.87*	$127.71	41.1	40.9	41.9	$3.18	$3.15	$3.04
Lumber & Wood Prods.	100.20	97.60	90.87	40.7	40.2	38.1	2.46	2.43	2.39
Furniture & Fixtures	127.66	121.85*	117.91	42.4	41.4*	42.2	3.01	2.94	2.80
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	124.33	126.08*	118.99	41.1	41.6	41.8	3.03	3.03*	2.85
Primary Metal Indus.	149.98	144.42	147.11	42.6	41.5	43.2	3.52	3.48	3.41
Fabricated Metal Prods.	141.71	138.22	137.13	42.2	42.0	43.2	3.36	3.29	3.17
Non-Electrical Machinery	145.09	142.60*	144.55	42.5	42.3*	43.8	3.41	3.37*	3.30
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	115.59	115.99*	109.61	40.0	40.2	40.2	2.89	2.88*	2.73
Transportation Equip.	144.75	134.50*	148.72	41.8	39.3*	43.0	3.46	3.42*	3.46
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	131.55	130.37	125.51	42.8	42.4	42.5	3.07	3.07	2.95
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	104.60	101.98	102.55	39.8	39.4	40.9	2.63	2.59	2.51
Food & Kindred Prods.	126.98	126.85*	126.60	40.8	41.2	42.5	3.11	3.08	2.98
Textile Mill Prods.	94.11	95.53	94.85	41.7	42.3	42.9	2.26	2.26	2.21
Apparel Prods.	83.98	81.71	81.00	37.1	37.0	37.9	2.27	2.21	2.14
Paper & Allied Prods.	118.94	118.30	117.64	42.7	42.8	43.4	2.79	2.76	2.71
Printing & Publishing	140.69	139.44	142.44	37.7	37.6	39.9	3.73	3.71	3.57
Chemical & Allied Prods.	141.67	144.45	131.72	41.6	42.3	42.1	3.41	3.42	3.13
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	150.74	157.00	141.36	43.2	44.5	42.3	3.49	3.52	3.34
Rubber Prods.	116.85	118.29*	115.82	40.4	40.9*	42.5	2.89	2.89	2.73
Leather & Leather Prods.	122.84	120.65	112.09	43.5	43.1	42.4	2.82	2.80	2.65
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	197.24	207.51*	191.70	38.1	39.8*	39.0	5.18	5.21*	4.91
Communication & Pub. Util.	141.42	140.79	143.52	40.3	40.2	41.3	3.51	3.51	3.48
Wholesale Trade	145.95	145.14*	135.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	84.55	81.83*	81.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	81.03	78.28	75.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	77.10	74.63	72.82	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
* Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ - Chicago SMSA
December 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	972.4	2.8	2.3	3.6	2.0	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.0	2.7	2.5	6.5	3.9	1.5
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.1	4.1	3.7	4.7	2.8	0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.9	4.3	4.1	6.3	4.0	1.2
Primary Metal Indus.	33	70.5	2.4	2.0	2.8	1.3	0.5
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.3	3.0	2.5	3.5	1.9	0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	129.6	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.4	0.2
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	163.3	3.2	2.7	4.1	2.4	0.3
Transportation Equip.	37	35.2	3.1	2.5	4.3	1.9	1.5
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	32.3	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.4	0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	32.2	2.6	2.3	5.8	3.1	1.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	85.3	2.5	1.6	2.9	1.4	0.6
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.8	3.1	2.9	7.3	3.8	3.1
Apparel Prods.	23	27.5	2.7	2.4	5.5	2.3	2.3
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.6	4.1	3.7	5.6	3.5	0.4
Printing & Publishing	27	97.6	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.4
Chemical & Allied Prods.	28	52.3	3.3	2.4	3.8	2.0	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.4	1.0	1.0	2.8	1.2	0.6
Rubber Prods.	30	31.2	4.5	4.0	4.4	3.8	0.7
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.9	4.5	3.9	4.7	2.9	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,983.9	3.8	3.2	4.5	2.2	2.0
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	107.1	2.4	2.6	8.1	1.5	6.5
Transportation 3/	41-47	101.2	3.0	2.3	3.0	0.9	1.9
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	60.1	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	*
Wholesale Trade	50	218.5	4.1	3.4	9.9	2.3	5.9
Retail Trade	52-59	465.7	6.1	5.1	6.3	2.9	3.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	167.4	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	472.3	3.5	3.1	4.2	2.6	0.8
Government	91-94	336.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.5	0.4

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09, and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

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THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

March 15, 1968

Dear Mr. Employer:

Do you have a job opening for a reliable permanent worker?

If you are excluding the "over 40" jobseeker, here is a possible solution.

Many selectively hired older workers can offer you:

1. Willingness to accept responsibility
2. Less absenteeism
3. Permanence on the job

More than one-third of the nation's available labor supply, comprising over one-half the reservoir of developed skills, is over 40 years of age. Some of your best job prospects probably are among these qualified mature workers.

Many of these older workers regularly watch THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, the exciting TV show that is attracting thousands of unemployed viewers throughout Chicagoland. THE OPPORTUNITY LINE is presented on Channel 2 every Saturday at 1:00 P.M. Through the Illinois State Employment Service THE OPPORTUNITY LINE may help you find that reliable, mature person you are looking for.

Call the special Opportunity Line number, WE 9-1900. It connects you directly with the Illinois State Employment Service. Tell the interviewer you wish to place a TV Older Worker job order, and give complete information on each opening: duties, hours, wages, location.

Your order may be included in one of the categories listed on THE OPPORTUNITY LINE'S TV JOB BOARD. It may also be read by the Program announcer. Applicants, screened to your specifications, will be referred promptly through the appropriate ISES Office.

If you hire a person through the show, his or her story may be shown as the "Success Story of the Week". Of course, your permission and that of the worker are requested beforehand.

WE 9-1900, THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, is the number to call. And remember, there is no fee charged either to you or to the prospective employee for this service ... or for any service performed by the Illinois State Employment Service.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

DOCUMENTS ROOM
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MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL - STATE - NATIONAL

VOL. XXIII NO. II
FEBRUARY 1968

AREA EMPLOYMENT BREAKS RECORD FOR SECOND STRAIGHT MONTH

The onrush of holiday shoppers provided the main force which caused nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Chicago SMSA to jump to 2,948,900 in December. The December figure, up 15,200 from November, set an all-time high in employment for a single month and broke the old mark established in the preceding month.

RETAIL TRADE PACES EMPLOYMENT GAIN

The nonmanufacturing division also attained a record high employment level for the month. A total of 1,980,200 workers were employed in nonfactory work, surpassing the previous high of 1,960,600 set in November. The bulk of the rise occurred in retail trade where an additional 21,700 persons were added to payrolls. Department stores took on 9,700 workers for Christmas sales, while mail order houses hired 5,700 persons. The remainder of the 6,300 increase in retail trade occurred in such areas as limited price variety stores, general merchandise stores, apparel stores, and toy and sporting goods stores. Government employment rose by 4,900 workers in December. Temporary hires in the Post Office accounted for much of the 3,900 staff increase in the federal segment. In spite of large overall gains for the nonmanufacturing sector, a number of industries in that group found themselves with fewer employees due to the effect of cold weather in the Chicago area. Among these were contract construction which declined by 5,800 for the duration of the freezing temperatures. Work slowdowns were also common among general contractors, as well as highway and street construction outfits. However, many special trade contractors engaged in interior phases of construction such as plumbing, heating, and plastering remained active. Motor freight transportation companies dropped 600 workers, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. Service industries declined by 3,100, mainly in business services and recreation facilities.

Employment among manufacturing companies dipped slightly in December to 968,700, a decrease of 4,400. Many manufacturers took advantage of the usual production slowdown during the holiday season to prepare for end-of-year inventory taking. Durable goods industries, which accounted for slightly more than half of the net losses, registered a total employment figure of 624,500. The radio-TV segment of the electrical machinery group released 900 workers. Some employers in this field report that restaffing is planned to follow the annual inventory. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries dropped 900 workers upon completion of Christmas production schedules in toys, sporting goods, costume and precious jewelry, and other gift items. Other divisions of durable goods showed only minor fluctuations.

A number of problems in the bakery goods segment of the food and kindred products industry were largely responsible for a 2,100 drop in the nondurable goods group which fell to 343,800. A labor-management dispute combined with a seasonal slowdown to bring bakery products manufacturers' employment down to 17,100, representing a loss of 2,500 workers. The overall decline in nondurable goods employment was reduced considerably by a gain of 900 workers in chemicals and allied products industries, where increased staffs were required to handle government munitions contracts.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES SEASONALLY

Unemployment in the Chicago area inched upward to 2.6 percent in December from a rate of 2.5 percent for November. The ranks of the unemployed numbered 85,000, a boost of 4,000 over the level of one month before. As the holiday

continued on page 4

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

AREA EMPLOYMENT BREAKS RECORD FOR SECOND STRAIGHT MONTH (cont'd. from pg. 1)

season neared, the labor pool expanded due to the influx of housewives and students seeking temporary jobs in such lines as sales and stock work. Most of this group will be leaving the labor force at the end of the holidays.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS OVER YEAR-AGO

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 30,900 over December 1966, aided to a large extent by a number of nonmanufacturing industries. The nonfactory group itself hired 52,000 additional workers. Service and miscellaneous industries grew by 20,700 workers. Financial aid to private educational institutions, expansion in hospitals, and increased demand for business and personal services were the chief factors causing the increases. Retail trade added 11,300 workers over the year. Department stores, mail order houses, and restaurants shared in the gains. Heavy staffing losses of 9,800 workers by the Federal Government was attributed to a lighter than usual holiday hiring in the Post Office and to delays in filling vacancies in many other agencies.

Labor-management disputes, the lack of qualified workers in some fields, and a slowdown in orders were some of the factors which caused employment in manufacturing industries to fall 21,100 below the year ago level. The drop-off was most severe among durable goods industries where a loss of 24,100 in employment was registered over the year, 1967. A drop of 3,700 workers in primary metals industries was ascribed to a slowdown in sales. Companies in the blast furnace and rolling mill segment trimmed 1,500 employees. This was attributed to a lack of orders for structural steel products from the building trades industries. Companies in the steel foundries portion of the same industry ascribed a slackening in sales of cast products for current woes. The electrical machinery industry was down 6,900 workers over the year. Firms in the radio-TV segment made cutbacks totaling 5,200 workers due to spotty demand for black and white and color TV sets. The 6,900 increase registered in the communication equipment division reflected workers returning to work following a dispute which was in progress in December 1966. In the non-electrical machinery industry, the metal working machinery segment reports that lower production schedules than a year ago made it necessary to drop 2,000 workers. Construction machinery manufacturers dropped 900 staff members because of a lower demand for products and a loss of contracts. Nondurable goods industries upped employment by 3,000 workers over the year, as gains in printing and publishing firms and chemicals were partly counterbalanced by scattered losses in other fields.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

LATE WINTER TO BRING SHORT-RUN DROP IN EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to fall by an estimated 75,000 by February, normally the slowest time of the year for many nonfactory industries. Cuts among nonmanufacturing firms are expected to total about 85,000 and will be partly offset by rises of 10,000 in manufacturing. The paring of rosters will continue through January for many retail outlets and, in some cases, beyond. Many stores retain a portion of their holiday helpers until after January sales and inventory time after which staff reductions can be expected to take place. The Federal Government should register large losses by February, primarily resulting from layoffs of Post Office workers hired for the Christmas season only. Contract construction firms expect to continue to reduce work staffs throughout January, as outdoor work tapers off during the cold and inclement weather. By April, recovery should be underway with over 40,000 openings appearing in nonmanufacturing industries. Many firms in the various outdoor recreational and business services as well as in the construction field by that time will be making plans to rehire.

The anticipated gain in manufacturing will be chiefly centered in durable goods industries. Manufacturers of furniture and fixtures anticipate an increase in orders in the spring with one firm telling of plans for staffing a new plant addition within the next few months. Companies in the blast furnace segment of primary metals are looking forward to new orders from companies engaged in the fabrication of construction products and military equipment. The structural metal products branch of fabricated metals anticipates an increase in orders for construction products from builders. Indications among makers of material handling equipment and metal working machinery point to a business upturn in the spring. Firms in the radio-TV sector of electrical machinery, expect hiring increases as soon as spring orders begin to arrive. Only minor increases are anticipated throughout most nondurable goods industries, with overall gains of perhaps 2,000 workers by April.

FACTORY EARNINGS HOLD STEADY

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries remained practically unchanged at $128.84 in November, an increase of three cents over the October average. A work slowdown in the motor vehicle segment of the transportation manufacturing industry coming on the heels of the settlement of a labor-management dispute lowered average weekly earnings for that industry to $134.38, a drop of $7.38 from the previous month. This was balanced by higher salaries for production workers engaged in the manufacture of petroleum products, chemicals, furniture and fixtures, and leather goods. The larger pay checks chiefly resulted from expanded overtime schedules.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	December 1967 1/	November 1967	October 2/ 1967	December 1966	Change to December 1967 from: November 1967	Change to December 1967 from: December 1966
1. Civilian Work Force	3,282.6	3,264.6	3,249.3	3,252.3	+ 18.0	+ 30.3
2. Unemployment	85.0	81.0	74.0	78.0	+ 4.0	+ 7.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,195.0	3,183.1	3,165.8	3,172.0	+ 11.9	+ 23.0
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers	2,948.9	2,933.7	2,912.4	2,918.0	+ 15.2	+ 30.9
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	968.7	973.1	965.5	989.8	- 4.4	- 21.1
(a) Durable Goods	624.5	626.8	619.4	648.6	- 2.3	- 24.1
Lumber & Wood Products 24	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.2	24.4	25.0	26.6	- 0.2	- 2.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Primary Metal Industries 33	70.2	70.4	69.9	73.9	- 0.2	- 3.7
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	33.7	33.8	33.9	35.2	- 0.1	- 1.5
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.8	0	- 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products 34	111.2	111.0	107.5	113.2	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Metal Cans .341	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	17.3	17.0	17.4	16.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Metal Stampings .346	27.4	27.6	23.8	28.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	129.3	129.3	129.1	133.3	0	- 4.0
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	23.0	22.9	22.8	23.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	29.7	29.9	30.1	31.7	- 0.2	- 2.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.6	0	- 0.6
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	162.9	164.0	163.0	169.8	- 1.1	- 6.9
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	33.1	34.0	33.5	38.3	- 0.9	- 5.2
Communication Equipment .366	49.8	50.1	49.9	42.9	- 0.3	+ 6.9
Transportation Equipment 37	34.8	34.7	31.7	35.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	15.6	15.6	12.4	14.8	0	+ 0.8
Railroad Equipment .374	14.0	13.9	14.1	15.5	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	32.3	32.3	32.2	33.7	0	- 1.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	31.8	32.7	33.0	34.2	- 0.9	- 2.4
(b) Nondurable Goods	343.8	345.9	345.7	340.8	- 2.1	+ 3.0
Food & Kindred Products 20	84.4	87.3	87.5	87.4	- 2.9	- 3.0
Meat Products .201	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Bakery Products .205	17.1	19.6	19.6	19.2	- 2.5	- 2.1
Confectionery & Related Products .207	14.9	15.3	15.3	14.8	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products 22	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	0	- 0.1
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.4	27.5	27.3	28.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Paper & Allied Products 26	32.1	32.1	32.4	32.6	0	- 0.5
Printing & Publishing 27	97.5	97.5	96.7	93.9	0	+ 3.6
Commercial Printing .275	42.4	42.0	41.4	40.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	53.0	52.1	52.3	49.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.9
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	31.2	31.3	31.1	31.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	0	- 0.1
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,980.2	1,960.6	1,946.9	1,928.2	+ 19.6	+ 52.0
Mining & Quarrying .10-14	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	0	+ 0.1
Contract Construction .15-17	107.1	112.9	117.6	106.4	- 5.8	+ 0.7
Transportation & Trans. Services .40-47	147.1	148.1	148.2	149.6	- 1.0	- [illegible]
Railroads 400	46.3	46.6	47.0	50.1	- 0.3	- 3.8
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	56.1	56.7	56.5	58.0	- 0.6	- 1.9
Communication & Public Utilities .48-49	60.2	60.1	60.2	57.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Wholesale Trade 50	218.8	216.3	215.3	211.5	+ 2.5	+ 7.3
Retail Trade .52-59	466.8	445.1	430.8	455.5	+ 21.7	+ 11.3
Department Stores .531	89.2	79.5	72.4	87.2	+ 9.7	+ 2.0
Mail Order Houses .532	47.2	41.5	35.9	43.2	+ 5.7	+ 4.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	167.4	167.1	166.7	162.0	+ 0.3	+ 5.4
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	475.4	478.5	478.6	454.7	- 3.1	+ 20.7
Government .91-94	331.4	326.5	323.4	325.3	+ 4.9	+ 6.1
Federal Government .91	80.1	76.2	76.0	89.9	+ 3.9	- 9.8
State & Local Government .92-93	251.3	250.3	247.4	235.4	- 1.0	+ 15.9
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment	237.7	237.6	242.4	245.3	+ 0.1	- 7.6
C. Agricultural Employment	8.4	11.8	11.0	8.7	- 3.4	- 0.3
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	2.6 3/	0.5	9.5	2.3	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates 2/ Revised 3/ Labor disputes: Industry 205 (2,400)

Note: (a) Self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households are included under "All Other Non-Farm Employment."

(b) Ordnance and Tobacco manufacturing are included in the manufacturing total.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1/] -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1967	Oct. 1967	Nov. 1966	Nov. 1967	Oct. 1967	Nov. 1966	Nov. 1967	Oct. 1967	Nov. 1966
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$128.84	$128.81*	$127.84	40.9	41.0	42.0	$3.15	$3.14*	$3.04
Lumber & Wood Prods.	97.60	96.30*	92.75	40.2	39.6*	39.8	2.43	2.43	2.33
Furniture & Fixtures	122.84	118.03*	118.37	41.7	40.1*	41.8	2.94	2.95	2.83
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	125.29	126.21	116.07	41.6	41.7	40.9	3.01	3.02	2.84
Primary Metal Indus.	144.42	141.79*	148.69	41.5	41.1*	43.6	3.48	3.45	3.41
Fabricated Metal Prods.	138.22	137.05*	136.56	42.0	42.3	43.0	3.29	3.24	3.18
Non-Electrical Machinery	143.18	143.24*	143.41	42.4	42.4*	43.6	3.38	3.38*	3.29
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	115.61	117.05*	112.03	40.2	40.6*	40.8	2.87	2.89*	2.75
Transportation Equipment	134.38	141.76	149.10	39.4	42.1	43.6	3.41	3.36	3.42
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	130.37	126.00	124.95	42.4	41.4	42.5	3.07	3.05	2.94
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	101.98	103.04	100.89	39.4	40.0	40.5	2.59	2.58	2.49
Food & Kindred Prods.	126.63	126.55	126.53	41.2	41.1	42.6	3.08	3.08	2.97
Textile Mill Prods.	95.53	94.66	92.35	42.3	42.2	42.2	2.26	2.24	2.19
Apparel Prods	81.71	80.92*	82.69	37.0	36.2*	38.5	2.21	2.24	2.15
Paper & Allied Prods.	118.30	122.12	117.55	42.8	43.3	43.3	2.76	2.82	2.72
Printing & Publishing	139.44	142.59*	143.14	37.6	38.0	39.5	3.71	3.76	3.62
Chemical & Allied Prods.	144.45	139.40	133.82	42.3	41.6	42.6	3.42	3.35	3.14
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	157.00	152.23	145.15	44.5	43.6	42.3	3.52	3.49	3.43
Rubber Prods.	117.47	117.74	116.06	40.6	40.6	42.5	2.89	2.90	2.73
Leather & Leather Prods.	120.65	116.10	112.98	43.1	41.5	43.2	2.80	2.80	2.62
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	205.14	207.23	185.53	39.6	39.8	37.9	5.17	5.21	4.89
Communication & Pub. Util.	140.79	142.02	143.83	40.2	40.6	41.3	3.51	3.50	3.48
Wholesale Trade	144.60	141.84*	133.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	81.84	82.64*	77.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	78.28	76.48	73.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	74.63	75.95	72.68	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1/] - Chicago SMSA
November 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	973.1	4.1	3.5	4.3	2.6	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.1	7.0	6.8	7.4	5.4	0.4
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.4	4.9	4.6	6.5	3.8	1.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.9	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.0	0.4
Primary Metal Indus.	33	70.4	3.3	2.7	3.3	1.6	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.0	4.5	3.8	4.0	2.4	0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	129.3	2.8	2.6	3.2	1.8	0.5
Electrical Machinery & Equipment	36	164.0	4.9	4.3	4.9	3.1	0.3
Transportation Equipment	37	34.7	4.6	3.7	5.0	2.7	1.4
Professional & Scientific Inst.	38	32.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	1.8	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	32.7	4.6	4.1	6.4	3.5	1.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.3	2.8	2.4	4.1	2.3	0.7
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.8	3.7	3.7	7.2	4.1	2.5
Apparel Prods.	23	27.5	4.4	4.2	5.8	3.4	1.2
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.1	7.0	6.7	7.3	4.8	0.5
Printing & Publishing	27	97.5	3.1	2.2	2.7	1.6	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	52.1	3.5	2.9	3.2	1.8	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.4	2.2	2.1	3.8	2.1	0.5
Rubber Prods.	30	31.3	7.1	6.7	6.7	4.6	0.5
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	2.4	0.6
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,960.6	6.5	5.7	4.1	2.9	0.7
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	112.9	4.1	2.8	7.1	1.3	5.6
Transportation 3/	41-47	101.5	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.5	0.7
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	60.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.1
Wholesale Trade	50	216.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.8	0.5
Retail Trade	52-59	445.1	14.2	12.1	6.1	4.7	0.7
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	167.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	0.2
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	475.1	4.0	3.8	4.3	2.8	0.8
Government	91-94	326.5	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.9	*

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60604
WE 9-1900

Are you looking for workers to fill various openings in your organization? Or perhaps just one worker for one opening?

Whether you need one or a dozen workers, THE OPPORTUNITY LINE may have just what you are looking for. This exciting TV show is presented every Saturday at 1:00 P.M. by CBS-TV in conjunction with the Illinois State Employment Service. During the past few months, thousands of unemployed viewers have called the special telephone number flashed on the screen to inquire about jobs and training programs.

This special number, WE 9-1900, connects the caller directly with an Illinois State Employment Service office. An experienced interviewer directs the caller to go to one of our five Loop Offices or six Suburban Offices handling the specific job category or training program involved.

We want to help you, as an employer, to put the right person in the right job. Here is all you have to do:

1. Call WE 9-1900

2. Tell the interviewer you wish to place a TV job order

3. Give him complete information about the job including duties, location, hours, and wages.

Your order may be listed on the TV JOB BOARD or read by the announcer. Responding workers, screened to your particular specifications, will be referred promptly to you or your personnel director.

If you hire a person through the show, his or her story may be shown on the "Success Story of the Week" segment of the program. Of course, your permission and that of the worker are obtained beforehand.

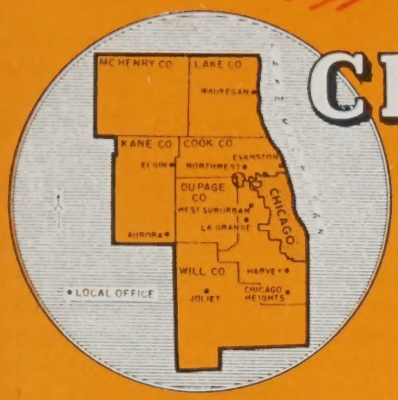
Remember the OPPORTUNITY LINE phone number: WE 9-1900. Remember, also, no fee is charged either to you or to the applicant for any of the many services offered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Operations

DOCUMENTS ROOM
STATE DOCUMENTS

MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

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JANUARY 1968

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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HOLIDAY ADDITIONS BOOST AREA ROLLS TO NEW HIGH

Holiday hiring brought nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Chicago SMSA to an estimated 2,928,500 during the month of November, the highest level ever recorded in this area. The previous high of 2,921,400 was set last August when local business men were requested to make a special effort to hire students for the summer.

NONMANUFACTURING HEADS GAIN

Nonmanufacturing industries tipped the scales with a November enrollment totaling 1,960,000 workers, an increase of 18,700 over October. Retail trade added 11,600 persons. The majority of these, 6,900, were employed in various department stores. Mail order houses took on 3,700 workers. Other retail trade units which added staff for the holidays were dry goods stores, limited price variety stores, and apparel stores. The staffing of schools operated by state and local branches of government brought about a need for an additional 4,000 workers. The lion's share of the 3,400 persons added to service industries went to implement staff rolls of hospitals and private educational institutions. Motor freight transportation and warehousing took on 1,000 persons to handle Christmas deliveries. Among nonfactory industries, only construction suffered an appreciable employment loss. The onset of winter weather forced a reduction in contractors payrolls effecting 2,700 workers.

FACTORIES REHIRE AFTER DISPUTE

Manufacturing industries netted an overall gain of 3,000 workers to bring their employment for the month to 968,500. The introduction of the new model automobiles and the settlement of the labor-management dispute in the transportation equipment industry were the main factors behind a 3,400 increase in durable goods payrolls to 622,900 in November. Motor vehicle manufacturing rose by 3,300 following settlement of the strike, bringing total employment for that industry to 15,700 for the month. The radio-TV segment of electrical machinery increased staffs by 600 to handle additional sales orders. Primary metals gained 600 workers based on increased demand for automobile materials and for forgings. The structural metal products segment of fabricated metal lost 600 workers over the month due to a seasonal slack in demand for construction products. Metal stampings companies rehired 4,000 persons idled by the recent dispute in that industry; however, this number is not reflected in overall figures owing to some technical reporting problems. Furniture and fixtures firms trimmed their employment by 700. Much of the loss was concentrated in the restaurant and office furniture segments where the volume of work dropped off seasonally.

Nondurable goods industries finished the month of November with 345,600 workers. This left them short of the October mark by 400. Paper and allied products firms lost 500 workers due to seasonal factors. Confectionery manufacturers dropped 400 workers upon completion of holiday candy orders. Rubber products industries, up 500 from the previous month were the only nondurable goods to show appreciable gains in employment figures for the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS SEASONALLY

A total of 81,000 persons found themselves out of work in November. This was 7,000 more than the previous month. Unemployment amounted to 2.5 percent of the civilian work force in November as compared with a rate of 2.3 percent in October. The rise occurred despite a rise in civilian employment of 17,500 from October to November. This is traditionally the case in

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HOLIDAY ADDITIONS BOOST AREA ROLLS TO NEW HIGH (cont'd. from pg. 1)

the Chicago SMSA as the Christmas season approaches. The work force swells as persons not ordinarily considered part of the employment picture such as housewives and students search for temporary jobs.

NONFACTORY GAINS OVER YEAR

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose by 32,100 over the 12-month period ending November 1967. For the nonmanufacturing division the picture was especially favorable. Firms in this segment employed 61,900 more workers than the same month a year before. Advances of 20,800 in the service industries were credited to a large extent to the phenomenal gains made by hospitals following the advent of many new training projects, research grants, Medicare, and Medicaid. State and local government upped employment by 16,200. Expansion in educational institutions was largely responsible for the increases at both state and local levels. Retail trade advanced by 7,700 over the year, with most divisions sharing in the gains. Department stores and mail order houses employed an additional 1,600 workers each. This they attributed to ''normal growth.'' Railroads continued to taper off during the year, as a decrease amounting to 2,800 brought total employment for that industry to 46,700. Construction firms employed 2,700 workers more than a year before. Reporting firms pointed to more contracts and better working weather as the reasons for the added staff. All segments of communications and public utilities industries reported higher consumer demands during the year, which resulted in a net gain of 3,000 workers for the division.

November manufacturing employment fell short of its year-ago figure by 29,800. A slow-down in orders was apparent in the durable goods division, where a loss of 33,600 in employment was registered. Electrical machinery and equipment companies lost 14,800 workers during the year. Makers of transmission and distribution

LATEST

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CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

equipment such as transformers, report that a change-over from oil to gas as well as lack of orders has been affecting their business adversely throughout the year. Electrical industrial apparatus manufacturers assert that high inventory, market losses and failure to win popular approval of experimental products have combined to bring about the need for staff declines. Some firms in the radio-TV segment curtailed staffs by 6,100 because of fewer orders this year. Manufacturers of electronic components report cutbacks in employment caused by lessened demand from television manufacturers. The primary metals industries were down 2,800 workers owing to the after-effects of the dispute in the automobile industry. Nonelectrical machinery declined by 2,700 workers. Makers of engines and material-handling equipment reported severe cutbacks in orders due to reduced demand and, in the words of one company representative ''problems resulting from the turmoil in the automobile industry.''

Nondurable goods firms gained 3,800 employees over the year. Leading industries were the printing and publishing trades which added 3,200 workers and chemicals industries which hired 3,900 more employees. The latter group of workers were needed to handle additional government military contracts.

EMPLOYMENT TO FALL

Nonagricultural wage and salaried employment can be expected to fall by about 20,000 by March. That transitional month which resides between late winter and early spring is, along with February, traditionally the slowest time of the year for many nonfactory industries. Of the 30,000 drop of employment anticipated by nonmanufacturing firms, the greatest share of the losses should occur in the area of retail trade. Holiday help will have been released by January and hiring for the spring will only be in its very earliest stages. The construction industry will more than likely share in the employment loss since building will be at its lowest stage of the year.

Manufacturing industries are expected to add about 10,000 persons to staffs by March, with durable goods industries accounting for most of the gains. Demands for nonelectrical machinery should cause expansion in that industry, particularly in the metal working machinery segment. Most divisions of the electrical machinery group, the radio-TV segment notwithstanding, anticipate employment hikes by March as spring orders materialize. Primary metals industries should pick up as the need for automobile parts and construction materials increases.

Nondurable goods industries may look forward to a more modest rise in employment. Chemicals firms figure to lead the uptrend as government munition orders and the resultant need for workers in that field continue to increase.

OVERTIME EARNINGS FALL IN AREA

A reduction in average weekly hours from 41.4 to 41.0 left average weekly earnings for manufacturing industries at $128.98 for October, a drop of $1.01 from the previous month. Nondurable goods firms employees were among the hardest hit. Average weekly earnings for workers in this group fell from $129.22 to $126.93. A sharp decline in overtime for canning and preserving companies sent average weekly hours plummeting to 40.1 from 41.0 in food products industries. Average weekly earnings for the same group slipped to $126.55 for a loss averaging $7.39 per worker.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	November 1967 1/	October 1967	September 1967	November 1966	Change to November 1967 from: October 1967	Change to November 1967 from: November 1966
1. Civilian Work Force	3,259.2	3,243.7	3,244.4	3,227.5	+ 15.5	+ 31.7
2. Unemployment	81.0	74.0	78.0	73.0	+ 7.0	+ 8.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,177.7	3,160.2	3,158.1	3,154.1	+ 17.5	+ 23.6
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,928.5	2,906.8	2,900.3	2,896.4	+ 21.7	+ 32.1
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	968.5	965.5	967.0	998.3	+ 3.0	- 29.8
(a) Durable Goods	622.9	619.5	619.9	656.5	+ 3.4	- 33.6
Lumber & Wood Products 24	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	+ 0.1	0
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.3	25.0	25.0	26.7	- 0.7	- 2.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Primary Metal Industries 33	70.5	69.9	69.9	73.3	+ 0.6	- 2.8
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.1	33.9	33.8	34.9	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.9	0	- 1.0
Fabricated Metal Products 34	107.4	107.5	107.5	113.5	- 0.1	- 6.1
Metal Cans .341	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	+ 0.1	0
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	16.8	17.4	17.5	16.2	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Metal Stampings .346	23.9	23.8	23.6	28.5	+ 0.1	- 4.6
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	129.3	129.1	130.3	132.0	+ 0.2	- 2.7
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	23.0	22.8	23.0	23.9	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	30.0	30.1	30.4	30.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.6	0	- 0.7
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	163.5	163.0	162.0	178.3	+ 0.5	- 14.8
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	34.1	33.5	32.6	40.2	+ 0.6	- 6.1
Communication Equipment .366	49.8	49.9	50.0	49.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment 37	34.9	31.7	31.6	35.4	+ 3.2	- 0.5
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	15.7	12.4	12.2	15.0	+ 3.3	+ 0.7
Railroad Equipment .374	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.5	- 0.1	- 1.5
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	32.3	32.2	32.3	33.8	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	32.6	33.0	33.0	34.5	- 0.4	- 1.9
(b) Nondurable Goods	345.6	346.0	347.1	341.8	- 0.4	+ 3.8
Food & Kindred Products 20	87.0	87.5	88.5	88.5	- 0.5	- 1.5
Meat Products .201	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.3	0	0
Bakery Products .205	19.6	19.6	19.4	19.2	0	+ 0.4
Confectionery & Related Products .207	14.9	15.3	15.7	15.3	- 0.4	- 0.4
Textile Mill Products 22	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	0	- 0.1
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.4	27.3	27.5	28.7	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Paper & Allied Products 26	31.9	32.4	32.3	32.5	- 0.5	- 0.6
Printing & Publishing 27	96.9	96.7	96.5	93.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
Commercial Printing .275	41.5	41.4	41.6	39.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	52.2	52.3	52.6	48.3	- 0.1	+ 3.9
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	31.6	31.1	30.8	31.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0	0	- 0.1
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,960.0	1,941.3	1,933.3	1,898.1	+ 18.7	+ 61.9
Mining & Quarrying .10-14	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	- 0.1	0
Contract Construction .15-17	114.9	117.6	118.8	112.2	- 2.7	+ 2.7
Transportation & Trans. Services .40-47	149.2	148.2	148.6	149.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.1
Railroads 400	46.7	47.0	47.6	49.5	- 0.3	- 2.8
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	57.5	56.5	56.4	57.8	+ 1.0	- 0.3
Communication & Public Utilities .48-49	60.2	60.2	60.6	57.2	0	+ 3.0
Wholesale Trade 50	216.1	215.3	214.6	209.2	+ 0.8	+ 6.9
Retail Trade .52-59	442.4	430.8	421.8	434.7	+ 11.6	+ 7.7
Department Stores .531	79.3	72.4	69.3	77.7	+ 6.9	+ 1.6
Mail Order Houses .532	39.6	35.9	32.8	38.0	+ 3.7	+ 1.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	166.8	166.7	167.2	161.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.3
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	476.4	473.0	474.8	455.6	+ 3.4	+ 20.8
Government .91-94	328.0	323.4	320.7	312.6	+ 4.6	+ 15.4
Federal Government 91	76.6	76.0	75.6	77.4	+ 0.6	- 0.8
State & Local Government .92-93	251.4	247.4	245.1	235.2	+ 4.0	+ 16.2
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	237.4	242.4	246.5	246.3	- 5.0	- 8.9
C. Agricultural Employment 4/	11.8	11.0	11.3	11.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.4
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0.5	9.5	8.3	0.4	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
NOTE: Ordnance and Accessories and Tobacco Manufacturing included in manufacturing total.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1]-- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct. 1967	Sept. 1967	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Sept. 1967	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	Sept. 1967	Oct. 1966
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	$128.98	$129.99*	$128.54	41.0	41.4	42.2	$3.15	$3.14	$3.05
Lumber & Wood Prods.	95.50	95.46*	92.83	39.3	39.7*	39.3	2.43	2.40*	2.36
Furniture & Fixtures	117.51	125.81*	125.20	39.9	41.8	43.3	2.95	3.01*	2.89
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	126.21	125.40*	117.33	41.7	42.0*	41.2	3.02	2.99*	2.85
Primary Metal Indus.	141.19	141.68	149.12	40.9	41.1	43.5	3.45	3.44	3.43
Fabricated Metal Prods.	136.89	140.55*	137.80	42.3	43.1	43.2	3.24	3.26	3.19
Non-Electrical Machinery	143.40	142.42*	144.14	42.6	42.6*	43.9	3.37	3.34*	3.28
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	118.23	117.18*	112.68	40.7	40.6	41.1	2.90	2.89	2.74
Transportation Equip.	141.76	139.88*	145.05	42.1	41.5	42.8	3.36	3.37*	3.39
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	126.00	121.16	126.41	41.4	40.4	42.9	3.05	3.00	2.95
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	103.04	103.87*	106.30	40.0	40.1	41.7	2.58	2.58	2.55
Food & Kindred Prods.	126.55	133.94*	125.10	41.1	42.9*	42.2	3.08	3.12*	2.96
Textile Mill Prods.	94.66	97.47	90.08	42.2	41.5	40.9	2.24	2.35	2.20
Apparel Prods.	81.05	80.26*	80.08	36.1	36.3*	37.7	2.24	2.21*	2.13
Paper & Allied Prods.	122.12	118.25	118.61	43.3	42.8	43.7	2.82	2.76	2.71
Printing & Publishing	142.94	145.10	146.33	38.0	39.1	39.8	3.76	3.71	3.67
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	139.40	140.32*	132.97	41.6	41.9*	43.1	3.35	3.35*	3.09
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	152.23	157.14*	147.21	43.6	45.0*	44.0	3.49	3.49	3.35
Rubber Prods.	117.74	118.89	116.09	40.6	40.8	42.4	2.90	2.91	2.74
Leather & Leather Prods.	116.10	115.46	104.81	41.5	41.6	41.3	2.80	2.78	2.54
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	207.23	210.52*	186.69	39.8	40.8	37.8	5.21	5.16*	4.93
Communication & Pub. Util.	142.02	142.77	141.76	40.6	40.6	41.6	3.50	3.52	3.41
Wholesale Trade	141.09	140.08*	133.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade [3]	82.70	83.60*	77.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	76.48	74.26	75.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	75.95	76.28	74.18	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. [2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. [3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1]- Chicago SMSA
October 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	19-39	965.5	4.9	4.3	5.0	3.2	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.0	6.3	6.2	5.8	4.5	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	25	25.0	5.6	4.9	5.3	3.8	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.0	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.9	0.5
Primary Metal Indus.	33	69.9	3.9	3.4	4.1	2.0	0.7
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	107.5	5.0	4.4	5.1	3.0	0.8
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	129.1	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.3	0.2
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	163.0	5.7	4.8	5.5	3.5	0.4
Transportation Equip.	37	31.7	4.0	3.0	5.1	2.7	1.3
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	32.2	3.9	3.5	4.6	2.5	1.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	33.0	5.9	5.4	7.4	4.3	0.9
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.5	4.3	3.8	5.0	3.0	0.6
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.9	3.0	2.7	5.0	4.0	*
Apparel Prods.	23	27.3	5.7	5.4	6.7	4.5	0.8
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.4	8.3	7.9	8.1	5.7	0.4
Printing & Publishing	27	96.7	3.3	2.7	3.4	2.1	0.7
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	52.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	2.5	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.6	4.4	4.4	6.2	3.4	0.3
Rubber Prods.	30	31.1	9.8	9.0	8.4	6.0	0.3
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.3	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,941.3	5.9	4.9	4.2	2.9	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.1	0	0	1.7	0	1.6
Contract Construction	15-17	117.6	5.1	4.3	8.1	1.2	6.1
Transportation [3]	41-47	101.2	3.4	3.2	2.6	1.5	0.5
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	60.2	2.8	2.1	2.7	1.8	*
Wholesale Trade	50	215.3	5.0	4.2	3.7	2.3	0.4
Retail Trade	52-59	430.8	11.1	9.2	5.9	4.5	0.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	166.7	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. [4]	70-89	469.4	6.1	4.9	4.9	3.1	1.1
Government	91-94	323.4	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.4	0.2

[1] Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. [2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. [3] Excludes Interstate Railroads. [4] Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries. * Less than .05 per 100 Workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.